"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
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CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
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Awarded 37 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,088—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd June.
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5945	1200	L. H. Moulle	8th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo:—

28th June, 9th August. 12th July, 23rd August. 26th July, 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,320	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,267	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,042	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 22, 1893.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

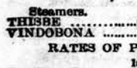
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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A LECTURE READ BY
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 25th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bushreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1893. Agents.

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For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
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OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—
"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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UMBRELLAS
FOR THE MONSOON.

GENTLEMEN'S best Paragon Frames and a variety of NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 6-12	9-0	10-8	19-0	24-0
Credit	,, 7-12	10-0	11-4	21-8	27-0
LADIES'—					
Cash	Rs. 8-0	10-8	15-0	18-0	
Credit	,, 9-0	11-4	17-0	20-0	

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HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
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CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the In takes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

1-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 10. | 2-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 15.

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LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
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FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS,
BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD, and WHITMORE will supply a well-made "LIGHT WEIGHT" Fancy Striped Flannel Suit (Lounge Coat and Trousers) for wear during the present Season.
The best VALUE IN INDIA.

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MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOLD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

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Crystal Face.....Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases.....Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
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CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
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LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.
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With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

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RELIABLE WATERPROOF—CLOTHING,
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WELL KNOWN GOODS
FOR THE
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That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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NOTICE is hereby given by the Undersigned that JEHANGEER DHUNJIBHOY BHAJIVALLA alone has NO RIGHT to CARRY on business of the firm of ABDOOLKADER and JEHANGEER in the name of the said firm on which firm the Undersigned had been a partner until the 19th instant, and that he the Undersigned will not from and after that date be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by the said Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Bhajiwalla in the name of the said firm.

Any person dealing with the said Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Bhajiwalla in the name of the said firm of Abdoolkader and Jehangir, or making payments to the said Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Bhajiwalla without consent in writing to the Undersigned of moneys due to the said firm will do so at his risk.

The Undersigned will hereof carry on his business as Merchants, Contractors, Suppliers and General Commission Agents in the name of Messrs ABDOOLKADER NOORBHOY and Co.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1893.

ABDOOLKADER NOORBHOY.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	„	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	„	25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	„	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	„	50	15	
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	„	50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	„	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	„	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	„	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	„	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	„	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	„	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	„	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	„	„	...14 0

Very Choice.

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On TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, opposite to the General Post Office, the shop-furniture, fittings, &c., of Mrs. T Counsell, closing her business, consisting of glass show cases, glass cupboard, dress boxes, cheval glass, iron safe, hat stands, almyrah, baba carriage, clock, writing table, step ladders, sewing machines, bagatelle table, hanging punka, gas fittings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 23, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged. goes in single and pair quite quiet.
1 light miniature brougham with a grey Australian gelding and harness, the property of a Gentleman, going home.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong chesnut Arab charger, goes in harness, 15½ hands, 8 years old.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Building, Fort, the office and household furniture belonging to the Bank, consisting of blackwood open carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a full-sized slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by Thurston, a handsome marble gilt clock by Murray Fred and Fils, with pair of gilt marble vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, Madras cane matting, office tables, pigeon holes, lithographic and copying presses, one large clock on stand, large and small weighing scales, counters, punkhas, chairs, &c., also one very large iron safe by Chubb's.

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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, and sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 23, 1893.

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AT
The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock-in-trade of the Society consisting of lamps, games of sorts-pictures, hardware, hosiery, Aspinwall's paint, crockery, stationery, stones, electroplated ware, haberdashery, bath tubs, wines, such as sherry, claret, burgundy, glass show cases, cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Memon Hajee Abdoola Ally, and on account and at the risk of Memon Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rhanan—

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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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On MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

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1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong victoria.
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1 strong open carriage and harness.
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On SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Pallonjee Eduljee Mistry alias Coachbuilder, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Peter Paul Antonio Gomes, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of March, 1890, the following property :—

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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

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Bombay, June 23, 1893.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

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Tinnevelly, Collector's Office, 8th June, 1893.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDER.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 p.c. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,095
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartr. Bank Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2/5xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Glaning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	200'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	00'2	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		215
Bombay Cotton Brnl's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Byculla Branch City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200		112½
Colabe	600	200	all	16	175
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	220
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	270
Fort	600	250	...	130	1,350
French	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	125
Harvey and Sahashby	300	500	all	100	1,225
Singoll Press Co., Ld	450	500	500	50	450
Shanpanan	750	400	all	50	475
Mahimdpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	910	450	450	32½	115
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	345
Motoosli Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	81
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	1171
New Bezar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	1171
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	290
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	595
Rombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
mbay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870x
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mill	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer&Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	104
John Holroyd & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	div 23½	317
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld	900	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	195
Oriental Life Ins. Co., Ld	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Philips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fireln. Steel Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Rimlis	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	855xd
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	15	55
Telephone Co.	10,000	25	25		18½ Exd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Allcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	57
Batty Brothers	5,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no b
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
mbay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870x
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mill	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer&Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	104
John Holroyd & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	div 23½	317
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld	900	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	195
Oriental Life Ins. Co., Ld	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Philips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fireln. Steel Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Rimlis	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	855xd
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	15	55
Telephone Co.	10,000	25	25		18½ Exd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	320
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	500	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	320
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	705
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	66½xd
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	6	1174
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khanaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	176
Lord Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahalaxmee	400	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Spondonlas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	520
Vishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-3
Carolus	,,	228
Mexican Dollars	,,	222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	,,	313
Bar Silver	,,	106-6
Gold Leaf	,,	25-10
Bar Gold, English	,,	25-10
Bar Australian	,,	25-7
Bar Bombay	,,	25-6
Bar Pekin	,,	25

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution and Annual Meeting, Bombay Rifle Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Landaura yesterday; and the schooner Venus left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Horsley Tower entered the dock yesterday.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Shaik Mujawar valad Shaik Yusaf, inhabitant of Poona, and late a Forest Guard, in the Poona Forest Division, having been convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

THEFT IN THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, reports to the police the theft of a Pillischur student's microscope, from a table in a room, in ward No. 5 of the Hospital, some time between 8 p.m., on the 20th instant, and 6 a.m., on the 21st instant. The microscope is numbered 3584, and valued at Rs. 30.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Govind Yessoo, employed on board the prow No. 2841 as a calassee, got his left hand accidently crushed between the side of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Karagola and the side of his prow, owing to the roughness of the sea. The injured man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the Honorary Secretary in India of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, has obtained subscribers for all his tickets of one guinea each, except five for the current year. Mr. Slater sends the list of the Members to the Secretary in Edinburgh by the mail of the 30th instant.

BURGLARY AT ERSKINE ROAD.—Munsey Ockerda, a grain-dealer, having his shop, on Erskine Road, reports to the police, that on the 18th instant he locked the door of his shop, and went upstairs to sleep, but when he got up on the following morning, he found that the backdoor of his shop broken open and a box removed to a gully, at the back of the house, where it was broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 194, stolen therefrom.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At about 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, a horse attached to a brougham, belonging to Mr. Mahomedalli Rogay, bolted in consequence of one of the traces breaking, and ran from the Queen's Road to Churney Road, where the brougham collided with a carriage, belonging to Mr. Vithuldas Gopaldas, throwing Mr. Vithuldaas's coachman off his seat and damaging his carriage. The horse then dashed against the wall of a Mr. D'Souza's house, breaking the shafts and damaging the carriage considerably. Mr. Mahomedali Rogay, who was in the brougham, fortunately escaped unhurt.

ILL LUCK.—Superintendent Nolan, in submitting the usual report of occurrences in his division, says:—"Khundoo Gangaji, the victoria-driver, who charged Mr. Hemming, the solicitor, a short time ago, with causing him grievous hurt, by pushing him down a staircase, and fracturing his leg, was limping about his house, at Pirkhan Lane, with the aid of a stick at 10 a.m., on the 20th instant, when he accidently slipped and falling on the left leg, which had been fractured and only partly healed, fractured again. His friends removed him to the J. J. Hospital, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, where he was detained.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Upper Mahim, touching the death of Gharoo Poonaji, a toddy-drawer, aged about forty-five years, residing at Lower Mahim. At about 5 p.m., on Tuesday last, the deceased climbed upon a cocoanut tree, to draw toddy, and when he reached the top of the tree, his hand slipped from the branch he was holding, and he fell on the ground. He was immediately taken to his house, where he complained of pain in his left side. He was advised to go to the hospital, but refused to do so. On Wednesday morning his breathing became difficult, and he died at 4 p.m. on the same day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FALSE COMPLAINT AND A SOUND THRASHING—Succaram Rama, residing at Tardeo Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday last, that a boarder, named Chrishna Narayan, had stolen Rs. 160, in currency notes and cash from his box, and absconded. From careful inquiries made by the police, it has been ascertained that no theft whatever has been committed. It appears that the complainant raised the sum of Rs. 140 on some gold and silver ornaments, which he pledged with a Marwaree on the 19th inatant, and adding Rs. 20 to this amount, he went with his boarder to Arthur Road, where they met two *Bunnias* and a goldsmith, who, it was alleged, had brought stolen property, worth Rs. 2,000, from Surat, and wanted to dispose of the same. The complainant paid Rs. 160, and when he asked for the stolen property he received a sound thrashing by two strangers who suddenly appeared on the scene.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INGLE MEMORIAL FUND, KARWAR:—Mr. A. R. Macdonald, C.S., (retired) Rs. 100; Mr. J. Davidson, C.S., Rs. 60; Messrs. R. MacTier and E. H. Aitken, each Rs. 50; Messrs. E. Jones, B. J. Hasolden, Rao Bahadur Raghvender Rao, R., Messrs. M. B. Coelho, and J. B. W. Biddle, each Rs. 25; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Howell, Messrs. N. B. Divatea, C.S., W. A. Talbot, R. E. Candy, C.S., T. R. D. Bell, and C. Hudson, C.S., each Rs. 20; Rao Saheb S. K. Dhond and Mr. Shivram Subrao, each Rs. 15; Mr. Waman Ganesh, Rs. 12; Mr. P. F. Fernandes, Rao Saheb B. Jivajee, Messrs. T. Costa, E. H. Moscardi, C.S., Rao Bahadur G. A. Bhat, Mr. D. M. D'Souza, and Rao Bahadur Santapa Rangapa, each Rs. 10; Messrs. M. D'Cruz, Shantaya M., E. F. Rego, V. M. Gangolly, J. F. Fernandez, Hirjee Jetha Shett, Khoja Rahiman Shett, Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji, Messrs. L. B. D'Sylva, Maruti Sakharam, V. S. Muzumdar, and Subrao Manjappa, each Rs. 5; eighty-eight subscribers below Rs. 5, Rs. 123;—total Rs. 800. Further subscriptions are solicited—and will be thankfully received by the secretary, Ingle Memorial Fund, Karwar.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGHAD AT AHMEDABAD.—H. H. Rasulkhanji Nawab Saheb of Junagbad and suite arrived at Ahmedabad, on the morning of the 20th instant, by the down mail train from Bombay. A large number of persons assembled on the Ahmedabad Railway station, to receive the Nawab Saheb, among those present being Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Rao Bahadur Laishankar Umiashankar, Rao Bahadur R. S. Jaykar, Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Mr. R. V. Patwari, Mr. Chunilal Harilal, Mr. Ramanbai Mahipatram, Mr. Rewashankar Ambaram, and the prominent Mahomedan members of the Anjuman-i-Islam. Rao Bahadur Haridas Viharidas, Dewan of Junaghad, on leave, accompanied his Highness from Neriad to Ahmedabad. The Anjuman-i-Islam through its secretary, Mr. Lalshankar, presented an address of greeting to his Highness, who thanked them for their kindness, and promised to aid the efforts of the Anjuman for spreading education among the Mahomedan community by founding scholarships. His Highness also promised to give a handsome donation to the Gujarat Vernacular Society. The Nawab Saheb distributed charities with his own hand to Mahomedan fakirs and mendicants who had assembled in large numbers. After conversing with the gentlemen present, his Highness left Ahmedabad by special train for Meera, from whence he will proceed to Junaghad, via Mehsana and Viramgam.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

XI. vs XXII.

THIS match will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday, June 24th, and Saturday, July 1st, beginning at 1-45 each day (weather permitting).

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,

Friday, June 23.—Vigil of Saint John Baptist. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Saturday, June 24.—Nativity of Saint John Baptist. 7-15 a.m. Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

St. John Baptist's Day.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Saturday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies an amendment to the Electoral Districts Bill was adopted, providing that no candidate for election should be a public functionary in receipt of a salary. The amendment includes clergymen of all denominations recognised by the State. Some sixty deputies will be ineligible for re-election.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 20th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 11 feet 3 inches against 10 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Preparations for kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 10 inches against 7 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif operations progressing. Cotton crops thriving. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations continue. River still low. Water wanted in canals. Weather exceptionally hot. Thunderstorms in places. Very slight rain, average 15 cents. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Sowing in three talukas. Crickets appeared in Jacobabad and Thul, and damaged 185 acres of young crops.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 17th June 1893).—Rain for week throughout the district, maximum at Ahmedabad 4·65 inches, minimum at Dholka 32 cents. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 6 inches 99 cents at Jhalod, minimum 2 inches 19 cents at Dohad. Sowing commenced. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 17th June 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Anand 3·07 inches, minimum at Matar 32 cents, average for the district 1·54 inches; at Kaira fall after the 17th and until the 20th 1·94 inches. Sowing of bajri and kodra commenced throughout the district except in the Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 9·35 inches in Hansot, minimum 1·34 inches in Vagra. Lands are being manured and prepared for cultivation. Sowing has commenced in parts of the Broach Taluka. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 17th June 1893).—Rain for week throughout the district, maximum 8·63 inches at Chichli, minimum 1 inch at Jalalpur, heavy since the 18th. Kharif sowing commenced. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia 4·77 inches, average in the district 4·48 inches. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 19th June 1893).—Rain for week throughout the district, at Nasik 6·73 inches, in other talukas, maximum in Igatpuri 12·31 inches and minimum in Malegaon 1·54 inches, for season at Nasik 7·89. Sowing of cotton nearly finished and of til and jowari in progress in the Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Agricultural operations retarded in the Sinnar, Niphad and somewhat in the Dindori talukas owing to excessive rain. Sowing of udid, mug, &c., and preparations of lands for the season in progress elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere. In Peint cattle weak for want of good fodder.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 18th, 19th and 20th; total of 1 week 12·74 inches, total to date 22·87, being 8·60 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 14th and 15th, 4° cool on 16th and 18th, 5° cool on 17th and 19th, and 6° cool on 20th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from south-east on 14th, from north-east on 15th, from east-south-east on 16th, and from west-north-west from 18th to 20th; wind normal on 17th. Lightning on 14th and 16th; thunder and lightning on 15th and 19th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station 17·5 inches, in talukas maximum, at Murbad 13·05 inches, minimum at Mokhada 1·59 inches. Sowing commenced in all talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain general, maximum 17 inches 54 cents at Alibag, minimum 1 inch 75 cents at Karjat. Sowing completed. Lands are being prepared for transplantation. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 31 inches 26 cents at Rajapur, Minimum 15 inches 82 cents at Guhagar. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week, total fall of the district 42 inches 10 cents, average 3 inches 83 cents. Sowing of rice and nagli in progress in the Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Maval talukas, and of Kharif crops commenced in the Indapore and Bhimthadi talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 5 inches 19 cents at Parner, minimum 1 inch 20 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing of mug, udid and cotton continues in parts and retarded in other talukas owing to excessive moisture. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in the Nagar, Shrigonda, Shevgaon and Kopargaon talukas, and cheaper in the Nevasa Taluka.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 17th June 1893).—Rain for week, at Sholapur 3·98, Barsi 4·13, Madha 4·32, Karmala 3·54, Pandharpur 1·30, Sangola 2·40, and Malsiras 1·09 inches. Sowing of kharif crops has commenced. Sowing retarded in some places in the Barsi and Sangola talukas owing to excessive rain. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Sholapur, Madha and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—(For week ending 17th June 1893).—Rain at Satara 2 inches 61 cents, in talukas maximum 3 inches 87 cents at Javli, minimum 99 cents at Valva. Preparations of lands still continue. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Wind strong. Rain at Bagevadi 1·87, Indi 2·97, Muddebihal 2·05, Bijapur 2·05, Sindgi 1·56, Basgalkot ·83, Hungund ·28, and at Badami ·24 inches. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches and 32 cents, total 14 inches and 56 cents. Good rain throughout the district, maximum 7 inches 22 cents at Chandgad, minimum 33 cents at Parasgad. Kharif sowing operations continue.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, except in Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 84 cents in Hangal to 4 cents in Ron. Sowing of rice in progress. Lands are being prepared for early jowari. Sowing of exotic cotton commenced in the Ranebennur Taluka.

Kanara.—Heavy rain throughout the district, maximum 26 inches 12 cents at Kumta, minimum 1 inch 52 cents at Mundgod. Young rice plants thriving. Sowing nearly completed above ghats. Garden sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 3 inches 59 cents. Sowing has commenced.

Wadhwan.—Rain general throughout Jhalod, week's fall at Wadhwan Civil Station 1 inch 30 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 2 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations commenced in the Baroda and Navsari divisions.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

73-92—Hajee Alla Rakia Nathoo vs. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

28,219-92—Chitnis, M and M—Vaghjee Thakersey and another vs Pragjee Dewjee.

Judgments standing and final disposal.

776—Payne, G and S—The General Insurance Co. of Dresden vs The North Queen's Land Insurance Co, Ld, and others—Chalk, W and S—For discussal.

763—Chrigie, L and G—John Sands and another vs Amerchand Tullokchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.

772—Little, S N and B—Lakhmidas Khimji vs Amerchand Tullockchand Javeri and others—Wadia and G.

744—Little, S N and B—Sha Meghji Sangji and others vs Sonee Pitamber Jesrai—Mulji and R.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
For Motion.

255-93—Little, S N and B—Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Jambai and others—Roughton and B, and L, S N and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

239-92—K J Mantri—Laxmidas Topan vs Ahmed Allana and others—Pranji and M—Part heard.

338-92—M H Khan—Essoofalli Essaji vs Rajbhai Sullemanji and another—Daphtary and F.

456-92—Bhaishunker and Ibrahim Hajee Jackaria vs Damji Changrar—Little, S, N and B

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanji Bhimsi and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G

616-90—Artieshir, H and D and Framji and M—Abdool Rehman bin Bapoo Saheb Toongayker and others vs Rabiabibi and others—Nanu and H.

503-92—Chalk, W and S—Moolchand Shivlal vs Nowroji Nussorvanji Tuttoo—Edgelow and G.

525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiffa Hassum and others vs Haji Cassam Joosub and others—Chalk W and S and Bicknell, M and M.

529-92—K J Mantri—Fakirchand Benichand vs Narayendas Mamemull and others—Brown and M.

555-92—Mansukhlal D and J—Nagindas Mathooradas vs Mungama alias Dhondu alias Baya and another—J C Cama.

6-92—Mirza H K—Haji Hassum Lalbhai vs C A Turner.

596-92—Mirza H K—For pauper—Hafizabai vs Goolamalli bin Goolam Hoosein Kasarl and others—In person.

493-92—Tyabji and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasji Guni Bhugwandasji vs Haridas Bawa and another—Crawford, B and Co, and V M Pakwasa.

463-92—Brown and M—Manekbai vs Goculdas Cooverji—Thakurdas, D and C.

412-92—M N Saklatwala—Ahmedbhai Kikabai and another vs Moola Ebrahim Shaik Abdoolabhoy and others—M H Khan.

517-92—K D Shroff—Rabiabai and others vs Mariambai and others—Tyabji and D, Bicknell M and M, and In person.

549-92—In person (a pauper)—Hoosein Haji Seedick vs Hawabai—K D Shroff.

553-92—In person—Damji Meghjee vs Sha Galjee Thoban.

489-92—Bhashunker and K—Vannalidas Hargowandas vs Bhagwandas Narotamdas and another—Chalk, W and S.

71-90—In person (a pauper)—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hydernli—In person.

63-92—Mirza H K—Rabu Bibi alias Fatmabai vs Goojasudin bin Shaik Edroos and others—M N Saklatwala and R and B.

469-92—Chalk, W and S—Krishnarao alias Kasinath Purshotum vs Vamonrao Narayen—H S Dikshit.

357-92—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosein Soomar Vira and others vs Kasumbhai Goolam Hooscin—Payne, G and S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Commander J G Metcalfe, cleared yesterday, in ballast, for Bassim.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Malda, 1,250 tons, Commander J Nash, cleared yesterday for Coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Commander J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE steamer Burdon, 1,961 tons, Commander W Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro (19th May), with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Commander T Pole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (15th June), in ballast and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs K Nixon and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,043 tons, Commander F Cossovich, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Antonsich, Lt Tribe and 9 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2202	Geo Mundle, M&Lpool	27-6		K Nixon&Co
B	Manilla	3711	Londa	China		P & O Co
C	Hoosainee	993	Raffin	Jedda	23-6	B&P S N Co
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	Zanzibar	25-6	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Abdoolla
H	B. Clyde	1071	Peat	Not fixed		W&A Graham
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	26-6	V Ebram
L	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Sahungad		Adam	Bhownugger		Shprd & Co
M	Ponani	542	Fakeera	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychelles	22-6	V Ebram
N	Mecca	1419	Skinner	P. Gulf	25-6	M Mackenzie
O	Wilderat	1699	Taunnel	London	22-6	J Mackintosh
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Gienloig	2018	Hay	Hamburgh		J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Sidon	1388	Weighell	Aden	23-6	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Woodhouse	Liverpool		W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2583	Parodi	Genoa	27-6	F Branchi
4	Shannon	2148	Crewe	London	30-6	P

TO

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Doubles, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.

Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

ALMOST incessant and heavy rain has fallen here since the departure of last mail, the quantity registered at the Presidency being in excess of the average for the time of year; and from most of the mofussil districts reports of an abundant rainfall have been received. Cotton has been neglected, and has latterly declined in value daily. Compared with last season's receipts of new Cotton for the same period, this year's arrivals to date show an increase of only 1,500 bales. Wheat has been quiet during the greater part of the week, with little doing for export; but Seeds have been in much better demand by shippers; and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated, and the market has been somewhat unsettled pending definite news regarding the proposed action of Government in view of the Herschell Committee Report; but to-day the market has been firm and advancing and quotations are 5-32d. higher than on last Thursday evening. Money continues to become easier, and the Presidency Bank has to-day reduced its minimum rate to six per cent. Government Paper has advanced 5-8th, per cent. in Fours. Freights have been quiet, with little demand for tonnage in any position. Business in Imports has been upon a smaller scale than last week; but there is no quotable change in prices.

MONEY.—An increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 21 7-8 lakhs, or more than double the addition shown by the last previous Return, was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, and brought the Balance up to 177½ lakhs. It is to be remarked, however, that the increase in the Balance thus shown was not due, as in the weeks covered by the two previous Returns, to a contraction in the trade demand for Money; for though there had been an addition of over 10 lakhs to Private Deposits, and Bills Discounted again showed some diminution, the aggregate of these items had been more than counterbalanced by an addition of 15½ lakhs to Loans, leaving a net increase in trade requiremenis of over 2 lakhs, against a falling-off of 7 lakhs, and 37 lakhs, in the two previous weeks, respectively; and the increase in the Balance in the week under review was mainly due to the realization of Government Securities. There were withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office to the amount of 6½ lakhs; but these were met to a great extent by increases at the branches.

At the Board meeting of the Bank of Bombay held this afternoon the rates of interest and discount were further reduced by one per cent., making the minimum stand at six per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was steady at opening on last mail-day, at 1s. 2 7-8d. and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which no enquiry was felt from remitters, and later on, 1-32d. higher was quoted, and done to a small extent. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 3 1-16d., at which a little was done, but thereafter 1s. 2 3-32d. was the best rate obtainable. On Saturday the market opened firmer at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, the latter rate having been done also to a moderate extent for Telegraphic. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 3 1-8d. in one direction throughout the day, and at which a moderate amount was placed. The feeling was firm again at opening on Monday at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, a fair amount of the latter having been taken by the Bazaar, and the same rate was also given for Telegraphic, for June transfer, while, for forward, a good amount was taken, at 1s. 2 31-32d. for various deliveries. For three months' sight Credits, the market rate was 1s. 3 3-16d. throughout the day, though contracts were passed at 1-32d. lower. The market opened on Tuesday with a quieter feeling at 1s. 2 15-16d. and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which there was but little enquiry, and, before long, the rate for Telegraphic became the same as for Demand, for ready and near transfer, 1s. 2 31-32d. having been quoted for forward transfer, but refused. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 5-32d., but nothing coming out at the rate, 1-32d. lower was named and done to a moderate extent. Business, however, both ways, was very limited. Yesterday the market opened weak at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, a moderate amount only having been reported as taken thereat, for ready and forward delivery; and for three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 2 3-32d., but there was nothing offering, and late in the day a small amount was done at 1s. 3 1-16d. This morning the market opened unsettled, at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand, and beyond a transaction between Banks, for August, there was but as light enquiry. For three months sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 5-32d. in one direction, and 1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d., elsewhere, a moderate amount being placed at the former rate and later on, more at 1s. 2 3-16d. and again at 1s. 3 7-32d. until, at the close, 1s. 3½d. was the best rate obtainable. Bank Telegraphic, for June-July-August transfer, advanced meantime to 1s. 3 1-16d., at which a little was done; and telegrams from London reporting an advance in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper to £67⅞ the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 3 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3 1-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight.		1s. 3½d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Francs	3	do.	159½
Do.	6	do.	160¼

The usual weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint give the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th June, 1893	65,45,000
Add—Silver received during the week	22,75,000
	88,20,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	19,00,000
	69,20,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	28,49,000
	97,69,000
Last Week	103,92,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER recovered last Thursday's decline on the following day, and Fours were quoted until near the close, at 107 3-16 for cash, and 107 1-16 for the coming settlement, in a steady or firm market. Eventually, however, 1-16 per cent. of the rise was lost, and rates left off at 107½ for Money and 107 for Account; 4½ per Cents being still nominally quoted at par. On Saturday the market was firm, and some further advance in rates for Fours was attained, closing quotations having been 107 7-16 for Money, and 107 3-16 for Account. On Monday, rates for Fours advanced 1-16 per cent. on Saturday's closing quotations; but eventually there was a rather weaker feeling, and rates left off at 107⅜ for cash and 107 3-16 for the coming settlement. On the following day the market opened at a decline of 3-16 per cent. from Monday evening's closing quotations, and remained all day at 107 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 107 for Account, with rather a firm feeling in the market till the close when a further decline was quoted at 107½, and 106 15-16 in the two positions, respectively. Yesterday the market was firm in tone; but Tuesday's final quotations for Fours were not more than maintained, and rates left off, at 107 1-16 for Money, and 106 15-16 for Account. To-day an advance of 11-16 per cent. took place in rates for Fours in a firm market; 1-16 per cent. of this was afterwards lost however, rates leaving off at 107 11-16 for Money, and 107 9-16 for Account; 4½ per Cents being still quoted at par, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 118. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 104¼.

SHARES have been neglected throughout the week, and the little movement which there has been in Cotton Mill Scrip has been almost entirely in buyers' favour. Compared with last Thursday evening's quotations, we note a decline of Rs. 30 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 6 in Connaught; of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Imperial, and James Greaves; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold. On the other hand, Luckmidas have advanced Rs. 15; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½. In Press shares New Berar are Rs. 5 higher; Mofussil have declined Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous scrip, Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5; Port Canning are higher to the same extent; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; and Kemp and Co. Re. 1; Oriental Life are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* continue to make but small purchases, and rates generally are the same as before. Dealers are willing sellers at current rates; but find it difficult to meet with buyers. The Indents going forward by this mail are smaller compared with those sent last week. No change whatever has taken place in the position of *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods*, and rates are the same as quoted last week. The *Locally-made* goods show some moderate lots of Maswa Goods have changed hands at current rates. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar are put down at 2,500 packages; those of *Local Goods* at about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business is reported in *Imported Twist* on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on Monday were 18,000 bales; Exchange being quoted at Rs. 216½, Spinners here are selling at the advance, which took place in the early part of the week, but the feeling at the close is somewhat weaker, though steady. The fall in the price of Cotton has interfered with the operations of China buyers. The week's Sales are estimated at 5,000 bales; and the following are the closing official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 7/8	to 5	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	5	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	5¼	" 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5 3/8	" 5¾	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5 13/16	" 6 1/8	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6	" 6 5/8	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6 5/8	" 6¾	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7¼		"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8¼		"

METALS.—A decline of 2 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a quiet market, with a moderate business passing. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a small extent, and has receded in value 6 annas per cwt., the feeling being quiet at the decline. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, with a moderate business passing in current descriptions.

COAL.—The tendency of the market this week has been in favour of buyers, and the feeling extremely dull. The sale, however, of some 5,000 tons of West Hartley Main, of this month's shipment, is reported, at Rs. 14-8 per ton. Importers are asking Rs. 15-4 for Powell's Duffryn, and Rs. 15 for Davison's West Hartley, July-August shipment; and the market closes quiet. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	14 per ton.
West do.	"	14-8 "
Australian	"	13 "
Cardiff	"	14-8 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained quiet in tone until the close of last week, with very little business doing either for shippers' or local spinners' account; and on re-opening on Monday nothing whatever was done in either direction, while prices receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Since, then, transactions in the staple have been upon a very limited scale, and rates have further declined a rupee or two per candy daily in a quiet, not to say dull, market. The purchases for export during the week have not exceeded 1,500 bales of Dhollera and Bhownugger, Bengals, Oomras, and Dharwar; while the Mills have taken about 2,000 bales of the same descripttion and Compta Ginned. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 37,000 bales, compared with 51,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 40,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and, compared with last season's Receipts for the same time, the figures this year now show an excess of 1,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	C. & F. Per candy.—Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs. 224—4 3-8d.
Do. Good	" 215—4 5-32d.
Bengal Fine	" 203—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 197—3 13-16d.
Do. Good	" 187—3¾d.
Dhollera Fine	" 213—4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	" 200—3 7-8d.
Do. Good	" 193—3 25-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 185—3 25-32d.
Oomra "	" 205—3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 209—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 195—3 25-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 208—4 1-32d.
Westerns "	" 189—3 21-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	235,500	330,500
Berar	251,500	322,000
Barsi and Nugger	79,500	138,500
Bengals	190,000	139,500
Hinganghat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	40,000	24,500
Dhollera	431,500	333,000
Broach	189,500	207,000
Compta and Dharwar	98,000	31,500
Westerns and Madras	11,500	4,500
	1,534,500	1,533,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	36,963	40,463	43,726
From 1st Jan. to 21st June	1,493,087	1,493,866	1,669,017
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	13,453	28,753	18,998
From 1st Jan. to 21st June	669,283	797,981	916,847
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	1,907	5,439	10,052
From 1st Jan. to 21st June	109,155	116,884	76,943

WHEAT has been quiet during the greater part of the week, with only a small export business passing on the basis of previous prices; but yesterday the feeling became steadier, and transactions were upon a larger, though still only upon a moderate, scale, while rates for *Pessy* advanced half-an-anna per cwt.

SEEDS.—A moderate business was done in this market for shippers' account at the close of last week, the feeling having been steady or firm, and an advance of 1½ anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* was established; and, latterly, the tone has become firm, and transactions have been upon a considerable scale, a further rise in the price of *Linseed* having taken place, while *Rape Seed* also has improved somewhat in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-2-6 " " 7-3-0	"
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-12-0 " " 6-14-0	"
" Red "	" 6-4-0 " " 6-6-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	245,199	317,745	620,573
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	4,923,474	7,452,791	9,405,663
Linseed for the week	82,560	37,623	121,047
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	3,518,621	3,147,463	3,843,966
Rapeseed for the week	69,312	41,039	19,672
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	3,589,792	1,067,809	1,054,227
Gingellyseed for the week	1,524	2,306	3,497
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	939,652	839,756	954,284

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	192,630	216,437	435,631
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	3,245,612	6,604,498	7,159,164
Linseed for the week	183,825	15,990	41,937
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	3,022,195	2,660,661	2,951,695
Rapeseed for the week	139,003	31,511	30,936
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	2,893,263	756,648	884,425
Gingellyseed for the week.	90	...	4,367
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st June	1,074,054	891,062	933,971

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21.

10 p.m.	79·3

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	77·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—May 25, at Palampur, Kangra, the wife of P F Campbell, of a son.
FISCHER.—June 14, at Binsur, Almorah, the wife of Surgeon-Capt L G Fischer, I M S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

THERE is naturally much discussion and excitement just now as to the possible and probable results of the voting for the additional Member of Council for the Northern Division. The representatives sent up from the various Municipalities in that Division meet at Ahmedabad to-morrow, Saturday, to elect one out of the eight candidates for nomination as an Additional Member of Council. It may be interesting to speculate as to the chances of the various candidates. We confess to feeling some little surprise that only one Parsi, Mr. L. M. Wadia, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Ahmedabad, has come forward to offer himself for the honorable post, and no Mussalman. Yet Guzerat may be looked upon as being the home of the Parsi community; it might naturally enough have been expected from the considerable influence they possess throughout that province and their well-known eagerness to be in the van of social, political, or official distinction, that more Parsi candidates would have come forward and sought nomination. On the other hand, the absence of Mussalman candidates is perhaps, after all, only what might have been expected from the apathy and want of enterprise of the leaders of the Mussalman community, which has become proverbial in Guzerat. It may possibly appear invidious to inquire to what particular caste each candidate belongs, but a man's principles and ways of thought are considerably tinged by his caste and his surroundings, and to the Native mind caste is what patriotism or love of country is to the European. Of the seven remaining candidates, all of whom are Hindus, Rao Bahadur N. Tuljashankar is a Nagar Brahmin; Rao Saheb Narbheram Raghunathdas, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, and Rao Bahadur Chimanlal Venilal are Kshatris; Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai is a Rayach; Mr. Shamrao Vithal, a Tailungi Parbhu; and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Becherdas Viharidas, a Sewa Patidar. Of the eight candidates three are sent up by Ahmedabad, two by Surat, one by Kaira, one by Broach, one by Thana, Godhra alone having sent no candidate. We hear that of all the eight candidates, Rao Saheb Narbheram Raghunathdas, Government Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, has the best chance of being elected as the Additional Member of Council for the Northern Division. He is a native of Broach, but completely identified himself with Ahmedabad, where he has lived for many years; a gentleman of education, means, and position, having considerable influence in Ahmedabad, Broach, and Kaira, and has secured most of the twenty-nine votes allotted to Ahmedabad, but it is said that he meditates transferring them to his son-in-law, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., Pleader of the High Court, Bombay, who is another of the Ahmedabad candidates. If this be the case, doubtless Mr. Setalwad will have a very fair chance of success. The ability of Mr. L. M. Wadia, B.A., the third Ahmedabad candidate, will it is supposed avail him little, as he has not the same amount of outside interest and influence possessed by the other two candidates. The Kaira representative, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas, who has served before as an Additional Member of Council, has much influence in the Kaira District, but will, it is believed, command only half the votes. Of the two representatives sent up by Surat, many are inclined to think that Rao Bahadur Nandshanker Tuljashankar, Vice-President of the Surat Municipality, is the most likely to succeed. It is asserted that he has been dragged reluctantly into prominence by his friends, who have already secured most of the fifteen votes belonging to the District on his behalf; a considerable number of outside votes also have been promised him. He will probably run Mr. Setalwad close. Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, a Pleader of the Bombay High Court, and the second Surat candidate, having been one of the most prominent opponents of the house-tax in Surat and the District, has made himself unpopular with the local voters, who for the most part belong to the opposite party; he has been endeavouring to obtain votes in other Districts, but with only a small measure of success.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal, also a Pleader of the High Court, Bombay, and a resident of Bandora, has conducted his canvas in a much more thorough and business-like way than the other candidates; he has distributed an elaborate election address amongst the voters; but although he will receive the majority of the fifteen Thana votes, these will not be sufficient to ensure his success. Rao Bahadur Chimanlal Venilal, Vice-President of the Broach Municipality, is a retired Government officer of wide experience and complete knowledge of Guzerat. He is very popular in Broach, and will command most of the votes of that District, but as they only amount to nine, unless he receives considerable support from other Districts, his chances of success will be small. No observer can fail to notice how different is the method in which this election is being conducted from that which would be followed on a similar occasion in England. There is, in the first place, an utter absence of "platforms" and "programmes." The candidates' religious views and political ideas are quite immaterial. There is no vituperative speech-making, no rowdy hustings—and there is no real canvass: everything is treated by the candidates in a quiet philosophic spirit, as though the result of the election was, after all, of little moment; while at an election of this sort in England a fever of excitement would prevail amongst all classes of the community alike. The voter's life would be a burden to him until his vote was safely registered. Each candidate would be conclusively shown by his opponents to be the blackest scoundrel above ground, and the most trivial details of his private life would be dissected in the full glare of publicity. Each candidate would be possessed of a highly-developed "programme," and would run riot in promises which he never could fulfil. But we need not regret the absence of the English methods in this country, and trust that many a day will elapse before we find this development of Western civilization recognized and adopted in Indian elections. There is one feature in connection with this election, which we think everyone will join with us in condemning: this is the interference of subordinate officials. Rumours are current that official influence has to some extent been brought to bear in the elections of Representatives by the Municipalities of the Northern Division, they are possibly without foundation, seeing that instructions discouraging official influence being used have been issued by the Commissioner of the Division. But it is scarcely in accordance with these instructions that four out of the eighty-seven representatives are Government officers; two are Deputy Collectors, one being the son of a candidate, and two are Mamlatdars and Vice-Presidents of the Municipalities they represent. It is a matter for regret how these officers have thought fit to take any part in the election, or that their superior officers have allowed them to offer themselves as Municipal representatives. A fair field and no favour should be the motto of both these and all Government officers. If native officials are to be allowed to take part in these elections, there is no earthly reason why European officers should not receive the same privilege. A candidate elected by the votes and influence of European or Native officers could scarcely by any stretch of imagination be considered as truly representative of the urban communities of the Northern or any other Division, and the object sought for by Government in these elections would be defeated.

In saying this we have no desire to prejudice the claims of Mr. Pense, the Statutory civilian who had the good fortune to receive a majority over the other candidates competing with him for the suffrages of the Sirdars of the Deccan. That gentleman's return has been impugned on two grounds by the Sirdars' Association. One objection taken is that he did not receive a majority of the votes of the Sirdars as a body, but only a majority over the other candidates individually, which is not quite the same thing. In England, a majority over the next candidate would give him the seat; in most continental countries, the right to the seat could only be settled by a second ballot. The other ground of objection is that being an official, Mr. Pense is disqualified for an elective seat. His point is very strongly put and well argued by the Sirdars' Association, and we do not say that this contention may not be technically correct. But on the general question we deem it of importance that a constituency should have a wide field of choice. In Great Britain, and indeed in all countries where representative institutions prevail, an official if elected by his fellow-citizens may take his seat in the Legislature. Acceptance of office vacates a seat; but if the electors desire to re-elect a member who has taken office they are free to do so. Under any other system a very undesirable line of demarcation would be drawn between officials and the rest of the public. Nothing can be gained by making the former a class apart which has a direct tendency to create a conceited bureaucracy. It is not to be desired that official representatives should be forced on constituencies by official pressure; but nothing of this kindis alleged to have taken place in Mr. Pense's case, and it is not likely that such a practice would become prevalent in the face of a vigilant public opinion. Officials as such would generally be at a disadvantage when competing with non-officials. There is little likelihood of their monopolising elective seats, and it is not desirable that they should. It is very problematical whether anything will be gained by branding officials as unfit to receive the suffrages of their countrymen, or by restricting the freedom of choice of the latter.

IN reference to the apparently enigmatic statement attributed to Mr. Russell to the effect—as telegraphed—that "the Government could extend the period for certificates for the delivery of coin," the *Englishman* suggests an explanation which is very likely to prove correct. Here is what our contemporary says on the subject:—"Mr. Russell's reply to Sir William Houldsworth in the House of Commons point to the probability that the procedure adopted by France in 1873 when she closed her mints to the free coinage of silver will be followed in India. In France the plan worked most successfully. When the French Government determined to stop the free coinage of silver they began at first by issuing coin certificates for bullion at three months' date, then at six, then at twelve, and then at eighteen, and, lastly, at two years, and after a short time altogether declined to accept bullion for coining. The arrangement had the immediate effect of making coin more valuable than bar silver, and eventually placed the five-franc piece at its old par value, at which it has ever since remained, circulating freely side by side with gold, though it has now lost 35 per cent. of its intrinsic value in relation to that metal. The procedure adopted by France forms an excellent precedent, and may be safely followed in India, a gold value of 1s. 6d. being, however, probably high enough to fix for the rupee to-day. Had the question been seriously tackled in the seventies, two shillings might have been taken, but that figure is not to be thought of now." We are afraid not; but it is useless to weep over spilt milk, or to lament the loss of twenty years which can never return. This proffered elucidation of the dark saying attributed to the Under-Secretary of State for India is plausible, and indeed something more. It seems to indicate what was meant—and what is probably intended. Government have evidently prepared a scheme for closing the mint, but they may have some scheme also for other alternative remedies. The answer given by Mr. Russell to Sir W. Houldsworth's question may have been purely hypothetical; it may possibly have been suggested by Sir W. Houldsworth; in which case it would mean very little.

A STRIKING feature of the jail report of the North-West Provinces is the record of the discovery that many of the prisoners convicted of crimes of violence have been found guilty on their own admission or after a perfunctory defence. In the Mooltan District particularly there is reason to believe that many of them are voluntary substitutes for the real criminals; and the files of prisoners are to be examined with a view to testing this impression. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that there is much truth in the supposition, and in clines to suspect that the preponderance of old men in the jails of the Punjab is due to the fact that the patriarchs have given themselves up to punishment in place of younger members of their families. The fact is certainly indicative of a very commendable affection of the parent for his offspring, but fortunately for the former old men convicted for crimes of violence are not sent to the Andamans, while the younger ones are, and the punishment is consequently lighter. But the authorities do not appreciate paternal sentiments thus manifested and desire to ensure that the actual criminal shall suffer for his particular crime in *propria persona* and not by proxy. With a view to the better identification of prisoners the system of anthropometrical registration, so long advocated throughout India was to have been introduced into the Punjab jails during the last official year, but a delay arose owing to the defective construction of some of the instruments in use, and to the difficulty which has been experienced in "eliminating the personal equation of the measurer" in some other provinces. This difficulty, we are now told, has been overcome, and the improvement which has been effected in the instruments will admit of the system being introduced as soon as a supply can be obtained. A good suggestion is made by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding convict-warders, which may be commended to other presidencies. It is, that so soon as a convict is promoted to be a warder he be at once transferred to another jail. Had this been done in Burma, the disastrous outbreak at Akyab might not have occurred.

GENERAL SIR EDWIN BEAUMONT JOHNSON, whose death is announced, was connected with this country for close upon fifty years, and, in addition to holding many combatant appointments, was for some years Military Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. Educated at the Military College of the East India Company at Addiscombe, he entered the Bengal Artillery. After thirteen years' service he had become Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, and in 1865 he was appointed Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief. In 1873 he was appointed Quarter-Master-General in India, and Adjutant-General of the Army in India the following year, and a Member of the Supreme Council, on which he acted for six years. In 1868 he became a General in the Army. Sir Edwin served through the Sutlej Campaign, the Punjab Campaign, and the Mutiny, including the sieges and capture of Delhi and Lucknow. In 1884 he became Director of Military Education, and some time afterwards a Member of the Council of Oxford Military College. He received his C. B. in 1858; his knighthood in 1875, and the G. C. B. in 1887.

As we stated the other day, the military authorities have made it a rule that the water-supply of all cantonments shall be improved in turn, the unhealthiest being dealt with first. Six lakhs yearly have been devoted to purposes of military works, Government adding three lakhs to assist in the rapid completion of the various undertakings. We now learn from Simla that grants of one lakh, two lakhs, and two and a-half lakhs, respectively, have been allotted for the commencement of work on the Water-Supply Schemes for the Secunderabad, Agra, and Lucknow Cantonments. Grants have also been given for the continuance of work on the water-supply schemes for Rawalpindi, Murree, Barrackpore, and Delhi, the whole of which will probably be completed before the end of the year.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on the security of Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling formed a special Court of Appeal to hear a petition at the High Court, yesterday, by Mrs. Marie M. Sleigh from a decision of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who refused to grant her a summons on a charge of defamation against Lady Souter. Mrs. Sleigh, who conducted her own case, appeared in court with a quantity of papers and law-books, from which she cited freely in support of her contention that the Magistrate was wrong in treating as a "privileged communication a letter written to her husband by Lady Souter from Ootacamund, on the 1st June, 1892. After a lengthy hearing, their lordships granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon Lady Souter to show cause against the prayer of the petition.

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS, a member of the Calcutta Bar, who was specially retained, and came to Bombay, appeared before the Honble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court, yesterday, to argue against a rule *nisi*, requiring Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, to show cause why she, as the sole surviving executrix, should

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN MOVEMENT AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Sir William Wedderburn held a reception last night on behalf of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of furthering the movement to form a group of members of Parliament interested in Indian questions. Three hundred were present, including the Thakore of Gondal, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and other members of the Commons.

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

MADRID, JUNE 21.

One Anarchist was killed and another wounded here to-day by the explosion of a bomb, which they were in the act of placing in the garden of the ex-Premier Senhor Canovas.

ITALY AND EGYPT.

ROME, JUNE 21.

The Italian Government have promised the Chamber to consider the question of nominating a Commercial Agent at Cairo.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

M. Millevoye, a Boulangist member of the Chamber of Deputies and the journal Cocarde, claim to possess documents involving M. Clemenceau and others in treasonable dealings with England.

STEAMER ASHORE AT PERIM.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The steamer Algeria, outward bound to Calcutta, is ashore on Perim Island. Assistance has been sent.

THE HAZARA PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Three hundred Hazara prisoners reached Kabul on the 11th instant, but on the other hand rumours say that the Dehzangi Hazaras have defeated General Amir Muhammad Khan, and that the Hazaras are everywhere assembling to resist the Amir's force.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab, is now on his way back to his head-quarters, at Umballa, after having inspected the new lines from Srinagar towards Astor, which Mr. Olphert is constructing.

The weather there at present is very bad, and the mortality has been very considerable among the telegraph party.

FLOODS BETWEEN BYAND AND AHMEDABAD.

Severe floods between Byand and Ahmedabad have severely damaged the new rail posts.

THE HINDUSTANI REGIMENTS.

Full returns of the reconstitution of the Hindustani Regiments will be published on the 15th proximo.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT OFFICER FOR GILGIT.

Sanction has been accorded to a Commissariat Transport Officer being attached to the Gilgit Agency. Lieutenant Bretherton has been selected for the appointment.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgeon-Colonel Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Barker, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE REPORT.

No news is obtainable concerning the Herschell Committee Report.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

A Notification respecting H. E. the Viceroy's Council, under the new Councils Act, will appear immediately. There are to be ten non-official additional members; five being appointed on the recommendation of the Local Councils and the Chamber of Commerce, and five at H. E. the Viceroy's discretion.

H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council is to meet at Simla, on the 29th instant.

STATE MONOPOLY OF SUGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

The Amir of Kabul is said to have abrogated the State monopoly of sugar in Afghanistan, but to have at the same time raised the duty on sugar brought into Kabul from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per camel-load.

GRANTS FOR WATER-SUPPLY TO CANTONMENTS.

Grants of one, two, and two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, respectively, have been allotted for the commencement of work on water-supply schemes at Secunderabad, Agra, and Lucknow Cantonments. Grants have also been given for the continuance of works at Rawalpindi, Murree, Barrackpore, and Delhi. These will be completed within the year.

THE WRECK OF A BARQUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

The barque which was reported to have been in a dangerous situation a few days ago, is wrecked ten miles south-east of Saugor Island.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 7-8
Bar Silver	38¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat arrived here from Colombo, this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22.

The s. s. Rohilla left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 22.

The s. s. Ravenna left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m.

The s. s. Australia left here at 4 p.m., and the s. s. Chusan, at 3 p.m.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The s. s. Oceana left here to-day, at 12-30 p.m

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11 p.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Europe, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY the Bombay Corporation resolved to ask Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to be able to enforce a standard of weights and measures in Bombay. At present small traders follow their own sweet will and use such weights as suit them best. This is a much-needed reform and the Municipal Commissioner considered Dr. Viegas had done well in bringing it forward.

THE new roads in Agripada are now under discussion in the Bombay Corporation. The Commissioner who is supported by the Standing Committee, is desirous of placing certain restrictions on the class of building that is to be put up in the three principal streets. The sites, he considers, are admirably adapted not only for bungalows, but for large shops and places of business. Considerable dissent was taken yesterday to this suggestion, and the matter was not threshed out when the Corporation adjourned.

THE *World* is sorry to hear that Lady Dormer has been left rather badly provided for, and that it may be necessary to appeal to Her Majesty to consider her claims to the hospitality of Hampton Court Palace.

AN inquiry is being held in Simla into a case in which a Gurkha sepoy was severely handled the other day by the Police, who arrested him on a charge of drunkenness. A disturbance nearly occurred, as a number of Gurkhas came to the assistance of their comrade.

THE Commanding Officer of the Devonshire Regiment has introduced a new system of exercise in the regiment. The men are ordered daily to report themselves at some point distant from barracks. Each day the direction is altered. The men are thus compelled to take exercise. The enteric outbreak is subsiding but the heat is daily increasing.

THE Inspector-General of Police in Assam is, it appears, a sort of official *multum in parvo*. He is Superintendent of the Excise, Superintendent of the Stamp Department and Superintendent of the Jails in Assam; and he has also under him a brigade of Military Police in numbers nearly equal to that commanded by the Military Brigadier, and spread over a much more extended beat than that of the latter officer. All this in addition to the department of the Civil Police. No wonder there are outrages in Cachar!

FROM the 10th to the 16th instant, 1 European; 5 East Indians 15 Native Christians, 238 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 297 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was, 269. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small pox, 13 from measles, 109 from fevers 29 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 133 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 30·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE local paper believes that the reformatory school scheme for the Punjab has now got as far as the plan and estimate stage, and although no guarantee, as many have learnt to their cost, of an early realization of this long deferred project, it is perhaps the nearest step towards completion yet taken. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether the school should be located at Lahore, or another large town, Jullundur for instance; but as the former already contains a large central, district and female jail, all of which, are more or less unhealthy, no better selection could perhaps be made than Jullundur. Lahore is still capable of considerable extension, but we have our fair share of convicts already, and might well be spared this addition, especially as there are other large and favourably situated towns possessing equal, if not greater, advantages for the punishment and training of habitual juvenile offenders.

THE grievances of the Mundi-Seorajis seem twofold. The first is that their land revenue has been raised not more than nine per cent. on an average, which, considering local conditions, is moderate enough in years of average harvests. Secondly they complain that the forests are closed against them. This merely means that though there is not the slightest difficulty in getting what timber they really want, they are no longer at liberty to go into the forests and hew and hack *ad libitum*. Both in Mundi, before forest conservancy was introduced, and also in Kulu before the Forest Department was established, any one who wanted a plank or two simply went into the forests and cut down any tree he fancied—generally a fine deodar—cut out his planks and left the rest of the tree to rot or become the prey of the wood-boring beetles. In this reckless fashion hundreds of fine trees were destroyed in former days.

A MEETING of the representatives of the District Boards of the North-West Provinces was held on Monday morning, at Lucknow. Twenty-three representatives attended, and Raja Kishen Kumar of Moradabad was voted to the chair. Sith Lachman Das C. I. E. of Muthra was elected member of the Legislative Council by a majority of 16 votes. Mr. Adams, Commissioner of Lucknow, was present during the proceedings.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Simla has decided to take action against gambling among domestic servants, which is the undoubted cause of the recent frequent thefts in the station.

MUSTAFA KHAN, late a Tehsildar in the Cawnpore district, and one of the men alleged to have been concerned in the murder of the late General Azimuddin Khan of Rampur, will, we hear, shortly be placed on his trial. At the last hearing of this case before the special Judges, Mustafa Khan was one of the men for whose arrest a warrant had been issued. He has now voluntarily surrendered.

THE floods in the Mississippi Valley continue and 10,000 persons are reported to be homeless and destitute in Northern Louisiana.

Two considerable coal areas, of proved value, still remain to be opened out, that at Daltonganj (Palamow) and the beds in the Salt Range. As to the former, the opening of this field, which is reported to contain coal of the best quality hitherto mined in India, remains in abeyance until it is found possible to allot funds for the construction of railway from Moghal Sarai. The borings ordered in this field were put down in 1890-91, proving two seams—of 7½ to 13 feet and 4 to 28 feet thick respectively over a considerable area. The available supply is said to be probably not less than 8½ million tons. The Salt Range coal will be invaluable to the North-Western Railway if the present conclusions prove warranted. Some years since there was an impression that the coal in this part of India was merely a series of "pockets" without any connected seems but the explorations of the Geological Department near Bhaganwalla show the existence of valuable seams, though their extent is not as yet definitely known. The quality of the Bhaganwala coal is believed to be good, more than 5,000 tons having already been used for locomotives with fair results; but the development of the colliery depends to a considerable extent, on the construction of a branch line from Haranpur, to the foot of the Bhaganwala cliff. This project is dealt with in a report which will shortly be submitted. Meanwhile the Director, Geological Survey of India, writes very favourably of the capabilities of the eastern end of the field, which has been also explored by Mr. Luckstedt, the Executive Engineer of the North-Western (State) Railway. The seam may be relied on to produce a large outturn of coal, though it is possible that the sandy laminæ in it may be more frequent than is anticipated. Except for about half a mile to the north-west of the present workings, and round the plateau towards Ara, it is impossible to say what the total value of the field may prove to be, until the result of the borings is received. It is matter for regret that the petroleum operations in Beluchistan should have come to an end. The venture has not been a profitable one though a very considerable quantity of oil has been produced, which contributed no small degree to the economy of the Khojak tunnel works. The Government has decided to put down a "wild cat" boring at Sukkur, before finally abandoning the hope of obtaining petroleum in paying quantities.

M. HAFFKINE inoculated about 70 persons at Simla on Monday morning. Among the patients are many well-known persons, medical officers and others. M. Haffkine continues his operations for several days at Simla. His engagements extend to October, and among other places he goes to Shrinagar, Kashmir, on the invitation of the Residency Surgeon. The inoculations are being continued at Agra, where an Assistant Surgeon from the Baroda State is studying the method, and after two months training will return to Baroda, and commence a series of inoculations there. The only case in which any approach to a test of the efficiency of the system has occurred, was at Agra, where the wife of a man who had been inoculated died of cholera, the husband escaping the infection.

THERE were 2,242 births and 1,459 deaths in London the week the mail left the former being 380 and the latter 145 below the average for the week. The death rate per thousand per annum 19-1, 17-7, and 18-2 in the preceding three weeks, was 17-7 last week. Sixteen fatal cases or small-pox were recorded, that being the highest weekly numbsr since July 1885, and ten in excess of the average. Deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and diarrhœa were all in excess of the average; but those from measles, enteric fever, and diseases of the respiratory organs were below the average. Twenty-five deaths from influenza were registered.

THE demand for District stallions for the service of mares considered too small for the Imperial English sires, is steadily increasing in the North-West, says the local papers. Nearly one hundred applications have been registered. In addition, native gentlemen have in many instances come forward and purchased Arab stallions from Government, for stud purposes on their estates. From this state of things, in any other country but India, we might hope that well-tried half-Arab ponies and small horses should become as plentiful as they are now scarce; and that we should once more obtain our polo ponies and hacks, at something like the prices we paid twenty years ago. This happy result, let us hope, will not turn out what our old English authors would term "a fond conceit." But we have our doubts. It is too much the same as we were told would happen with regard to countrybred remounts for the mounted troops in India, when the studs were abolished neary 20 years ago; but that abundance and cheapness appears to be still in the future, and certainly some of the specimens of horse-flesh that these native gentlemen and District Boards are the fortunate and happy owners of, are as little calculated for this purpose as can well be imagined. We are getting tired of promising experiments on behalf of the zemindar, his horses and his crops. Everything which is tried promises well at first, but promptly runs to seed—except experimental seed-crops, of course, which do nothing of the kind.

IT is officially announced that General the Marquis de Gallifet is to be appointed special ambassador to represent France at the wedding of the Duke of York. It is inferred from this decision that the Government has not made up its mind as to who is to be M. Waddington's successor. The difficulty of the Government lies chiefly in the fact that there are so many candidates for the coveted post, the blue ribbon of the French diplomatic, service. According to the latest report, the probabilities are in favour of the choice of the French Government falling on M. Decrais, the present French Ambassador at Vienna.

ONE deplorable result of excessive meat eating in England is the ill-temper which is a chronic complaint. "In no country," declares Mr. Ernest Hart in the *Hospital*," is home rendered so unhappy and life made so miserable by the ill-temper of those who are obliged to live together as in England. If we compare domestic life and manners in England with those of other countries where meat does not form such an integral article of diet, a notable improvement will be remarked. In less meat-eating France urbanity is the rule of the home; in fish and rice-eating Japan harsh words are unknown, and an exquisite politeness to one another prevails even among the children who play together in the streets. In Japan I never heard rude angry words spoken by any but Englishmen. I am strongly of opinion that the ill-temper of the English is caused in a great measure by a to abundant meat dietary combined with a sedentary life. The half-ozidised products of albumen circulating in the blood produce both mental and moral disturbances. Brain workers should live sparingly if they would work well and live long. Their force is required for mental exertion, and should not be expended on the task of digestion, for "they should remember that the digestion of heavy meals involvos a great expenditure of 'nerve force.' The healthful thing to do is to lead and active an unselfish life, on a moderate diet, sufficient to maintain strength and not increase weight."

THE *Mail and Express* continues its appeals to "preserve the American Sabbath," which it considers to be endangered by the proposition to open the World's Fair on Sunday. Just what is the "American Sabbath"? Is it the Sunday of Boston, of a New England country village, of the Southern States, of New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, or San Francisco? Sunday observance differs in all these. Which illustrates the "American Sabbath"? Surely, exclaims the *New York World* our contemporary cannot have in mind the theatres, concert halls, saloons, pleasure resorts, and worse places in Chicago, which are all wide open on Sunday, and will be trebly thronged on that day if the innocent and educating Columbian Exposition be closed. The "American Sabbath" is not the Jewish Sabbath nor the Puritan Sunday. Just what is it, and how will it be "preserved" by closing the Exposition on the first day of the week?

THE case of Laurie & Co. *v.* Wertheimer came before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury the other day. The statement of claim alleged that the plaintiffs bought, on July 18, 1892, a picture from the defendant under the supposition that it was an original painting by Franz Hals, for £4,500. The plaintiffs alleged that the painting was not a genuine one, and claimed damages for the alleged false representations of the defendant. The defendant by his defence admitted that some representations were made to the plaintiff, but that such representations were true. After the pleadings had been formally opened a consultation took place between the parties and their counsel, with the result that a settlement was arrived at, it being arranged that the plaintiff should keep the picture, paying the defendant £3,500 for it and 500 guineas towards the costs which had been incurred by the defendant. Sir Edward Clarke, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client had acted quite *bona fide* in the matter, he being under the firm belief that the picture was a genuine painting by H. Franz Hals. Counsel stated that in 1758 the picture came into the possession of the then Lord Byron, he having bought it for £47. The painting was then described as "a Dutch courtesan offering drink to a young young man playing on a violin." The picture passed from Lord Byron into the possession of the Braybrooke family. In 1823 it was exhibited at the British Institution of Fine Art. Mr. Wertheimer purchased the picture from Lord Braybrooke for £3,000. Sir Edward said that if the case had gone on he was prepared to call some of the most celebrated artists of the day to give evidence. In their opinion the painting was a genuine one.

THE *Journal* of the East India Association contains an important paper by Brigade-Surgeon R. Pringle, on "Indian Hemp ('Ganja') from a Public Health Point of View." It is, he alleges, a most dangerous and injurious drug—infinitely more harmful in its effects than opium. Its immediate effect, if intemperately taken, is to produce that curious mental frenzy which causes Orienta's to "run amok." The ultimate consequence of the habit is insanity. In three years 16 per cent. of the admissions to the Bombay and 29 per cent. of the admissions to the Lower Bengal Lunatic Asylums have been attributed to the use of Ganja. The extent to which the Ganja habit prevails may be gauged from the fact that, though it is a dangerously poisonous druz, the amount annually produced is about 600,000 lbs., of which nearly 500,000 lbs. is consumed in Bengal alone; while the revenue derived from the licensed sale of it amounts to from £150,000 to £200,000 per annum. The moral which Brigade-Surgeon Pringle draws is that the sale of the drug ought to be restricted, as it is by the Turkish, Egyptian, and other Western Governments.

FLOODS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

THE scene presented by the River Mutha-Moola to-day was one not to be easily forgotten. The stream, which usually meanders along in quiet times, was to-day a boiling, surging torrent, travelling with great rapidity. Shortly after daybreak this morning, the Holkar's Bridge was entirely under water, posts and rails just showing now and then by the eddies they caused in resisting the on-rush of the stream. Traffic between New Jhansi, the quarters of the Sappers and Miners, and Kirkee was entirely suspended throughout the day. In the afternoon when the first fury of the flood had subsided large gaps could be seen, where the posts and rails and stone copings were unable to withstand the force of the waters, though even then they were dashing furiously against the old cemetery walls. Several owners of riparian bungalows had been compelled to vacate incontinently during the night, and in one pretty little bungalow, situate between Riverside House and the Boat Club, the water, which had entirely obliterated the flower-beds, was washing in and out of the lower windows. In the morning the mirky flood had risen up to the top-step and completely surrounded the boat-house of the Poona Boat Club, and penetrated the verandah in several places. The beautiful lawn was part of a dirty flood as wide as the Thames, at Greenwich, and quite as unpleasant-looking. The fine old trees were struggling for dear life with the current, and doubtless some of the younger arborets will find a watery grave before morning. At the Bund the sight was extremely pretty from an artistic point of view, but sorrowful when one considers the case of the unhappy villagers. A little further up-stream who escaped with bare life in the dead of the night to find their house and their lairs and penates swept away by the ruthless torrent when daylight broke. Reports were rife of two corpses having been seen sweeping down with the rush of waters, but no reports of bodies recovered have yet reached Poona. Carcases of dead cattle were also seen. But the threatened danger that a portion of the native city would be submerged has possibly passed away, as at sundown to-day the river was falling, although it had rained heavily most of the day in Poona, and is doing so now. In the city itself several huts had collapsed, and along the civil and other lines, where the steam-roller had ironed down the macadamised roads into something like biliard-table consistency, every particle of earth was washed away leaving nothing but bare stones and here and there broken compound walls and tumbled-down gate posts to bear testimony to the searching nature of the present rain.

Enterprising firms from Bombay, who sell waterproofs and umbrellas, are apparently driving a flourishing trade at famine prices; but if—as begins to be rudely suspected—Niagara has turned up here for the Poona season the sooner somebody undertakes the importation of Boyton suits and river-boots the earlier we may expect any festivities to be given in this washed-out portion of the Queen-Empress' Dominions.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

THE rain still continues to pour with unabated force. The total rainfall of this season has gone above 30 inches, showing an increase of more than 21 inches to the rainfall of the previous year up to date. The wind continues to blow high and by the force of the gale the telegraph wire leading to the Government House, Parel, was blown off the post near the Mahim Gate, on Wednesday night. A cocoanut-tree, at the Girgaum Back Road, was up-rooted by the force of the wind on the same night. The rainfall registered at Byculla yesterday was 3 inches and 24 cents.

The steamer Burdon, Commander W. Edwards, which arrived here yesterday from Middlesbro,' experienced heavy monsoon. The steamer Horsley Tower, Commander J. Brunstorm, which left here on the 17th instant for Dunkirk, and which was put back owing to a leak in her fore peak, experienced very heavy weather.

DAMAGE ON THE RAILWAYS.

Telegrams received at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, yesterday, report that the Mindola river, near Sachin, is in flood, and the speed of trains passing over it has been reduced to five miles per hour.

Communication on the Veravval Section of Bhownuggar-Gondal and Junagadh-Porbunder Railway, which had been breached, has been restored.

All the rivers over which the trains run on this line are in a state of flood.

All traffic beyond Mahsana is stopped in consequence of the breaches caused on the Mehsana-Patan section, where the road is not yet restored.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. F. BULLOCK, R.E., has been granted six months' furlough.

LIEUT. N. DEVLIN, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. J. DAMANIA, Indian Medical Service, has been granted two months' extension of leave.

MAJOR C. J. W. GRANT, V.C., has been appointed Wing Commander of the 2nd Burma Battalion of Madras Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. BRUCE, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, has been directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

SURGEON-COLONEL C. SIBTHORPE, Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon, will be transferred to the Secunderabad District on the 1st July, and Surgeon-Colonel S. B. Hunt, Principal Medical Officer, Secunderabad, will be transferred to Rangoon with effect from the same date.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr A McMillan	Mr S A Mahomed
Mr W G Kilby	Lt A L Jacob
Mr K Boileau	Mr Wiston
Mr Ray	Lieut Home
Mr J Smith	Mr Eilinger

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel Atkins	Mr C A Walker Leigh
Major Fearon	Mr Lawrie
Mr Williams	Mr John Anderson
Mr Bulkley	Mr G Kavadia
Mr F Lefevre	Mr G A F French
Capt G McMicking	Mr Hewetson

ALL the people who witnessed the Derby had to be fed, and many supplied with drink. One who visited the kitchen below the Grand Stand states that the brandy and other spirits were contained in hogsheads—eight were counted in one compartment—while of bottled ale and mineral waters it is no exaggeration to say that there were in store a score thousand bottles. In the sandwich-room, or rather factory, there were seventeen operatives hard at it—four stalwart carvers slicing up mighty hams, and a fifth cutting up bread by machinery. Six thousand sandwiches were being prepared thus on Tuesday night. Lobster salads, salmon, pigeon pies, tongues, cold roast beef, roast lamb, chickens, ducks, were there in their thousands. There are thirty-six racing hours at Epsom in the year, and the trade done is ratably assessed at £20,000 per annum! Nothing could give a better idea of the rate at which the assistants work—and the prices charged!

PROBABLY, writes a Simla correspondent, no man is more misunderstood, more misconstrued, than is the Amir of Afghanistan. He is a man holding immense power, and he rules over a great nation of semi-civilized people. The chief officers in his realms are, of course, men who possess a certain amount of common-sense; but the lower classes are only the basest of wretched humanity. The Amir's post is an exceedingly trying one. He has to deal with men who growl before him, who swear that they will always be faithful to his rule, and an hour after they are busily plotting against his life. When the Amir refused to see Lord Roberts it was on account of his ill-health; indeed, at the time his life was almost despaired of. Lord Roberts, in spite of all the heartless criticisms of many of the leading newspapers, left India fully convinced of the loyalty and goodwill of his Majesty. Only few considered why the Amir refused to see his Excellency, but his refusal was alone sufficient for them to write the most heartless thing against the Amir's rule, probably to gratify a few Government authorities in India. Mr. Pyne, the Amir's agent, has been able to describe to the Government the monarch's real sentiments with regard to the alliance with India, and whatever unscrupulous people may say against the ruler of Kabul, they surely should recognise the exceedingly trying position the Amir holds, and confess that he has done everything in his power for the good of his country and for the ultimate benefit of the Indian Government.

HINDU RE-MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Fact" on Hindu Re-marriage (not of widows, but of widowers) in your issue of the 13th inst., has discreetly chosen to hide only two little facts. The first one of these is that the gentleman in question is over fifty years of age, and the second one is that the bride-elect is barely ten year old. How very sensible and conscientious of "Fact" to have thus dropped these two factors, which alter the problem altogether! True the *Subodha Patrika* mentions these facts. However, that may be a reason for not repeating them, but not for ignoring them in the calculations as negligeable quantities, as "Fact" does with amusing equanimity. This fundamental error runs throughout "Fact's" arguments, or more correctly speaking what does duty for arguments. Thus, for instance, when he says thirty to forty is the proper age for marriage (he means for men of course—poor girls, what are they?); or when he protests that marriage is not a regrettable tendency, or when he cites the instance of a European Professor gone home to marry at an age "nearly the same" as the gentleman in question (this "nearly" is beautifully vague; or when he extols this marriage of an old man of more than fifty years as only the carrying out of Western "reformation"—he quietly forgets the poor girl's side of the shield. Another trick "Fact" resorts to is to accuse the *Subodha Patrika* of ignorance of the circumstances of the gentleman in question. He hurls this accusation at three different places in a single short letter. And yet, we are left none the wiser for all his advocacy; for he deigns not to let us even into a slight glimpse of those circumstances. Surely the public has no right to pry into those sacred precincts. But when they are made the handle for a grand justification, the aspect is changed, and we have a right to claim that knowledge or base our opinion on what little we know without the light of this "circumstances," which in the present instance, is flourished in our face but only pent up in a dark lantern. And really I do not see what circumstances, known or unknown, could change the aspect of the case *as it stands*;—an old man of fifty leading to the altar (or rather, to utter misery) a voiceless girl of ten. I see "Fact" mysteriously and only by suggestion lets us a little into those grand "circumstances." It is the want of a male issue! Here is the man who is regarded by "Fact" as a man of "advanced ideas," who must sacrifice a poor innocent girl in order that his great grandfather and all others in the other world may be saved from eternal unrest! Well may the gentleman who is made the victim of this cruel but unconscious joke, exclaim: "Save me from my friends!" Supposing the argument from devotion to the injunctions of Hindu *Shastras* to be real, I would point out that the salvation of one's ancestors is not necessarily dependent on the existence of male issue in the direct line. And therefore the gentleman's having a daughter and brother's son (facts which "Fact" ought to be aware of) could very easily have saved him this unpleasant duty of marrying a girl who should be his grand-daughter. "Fact" puts the marriageable age (for men) at thirty to forty. So forty is his maximum. But the gentleman in question is above fifty. What has "Fact" to say to that? He falls back on Europeans marrying at an advanced age. But then the other party is of an equally (*i.e.*, proportionately) grown-up age. Hindus as a rule do not keep their girls unmarried beyond sixteen at the most, and therefore a Hindu virgin bride of an age suitable for a man of fifty is an impossibility at present. The only field for selection would therefore be among widows. Will this gentleman of "advanced ideas" be ready to wed a widow (say, of thirty-five or thirty years of age? No. The European Professor alluded to by "Fact" is sure to get a bride (virgin or widow) of thirty or over; but our gentleman in this case must take a girl of ten. Where then is the common ground for comparison? Besides, in justifying such marriages of Hindu widowers in the basis of late marriages of Europeans, it must not be forgotten that a Hindu is an old man at fifty, whereas an Euglishman of fifty is only on the right side of middle-aged activity. As for "other various reasons" for such marriages as are defended by "Fact," I must preserve courteous silence, until he gives those reasons, lest any idle guess should do injustice to the self-restraint of widowers of fifty years and over.

I must pass over the irrelevant poetic fit into which "Fact" falls and sings of Eternal Hope, and so on. I must also leave the *Subodha Patrika* and "Fact" to settle between themselves the palpable misrepresentations, which "Fact" indulges in when he distorts into absurd shapes the general remarks of that paper on the tendency of lip-reformers with no back-bone to fall back when the time for action comes. But when "Fact" characterizes the attitude of the *Subodha Patrika* as that of "one who has not a spark of human feelings," one cannot help a smile at this instance of the pot calling the kettle black. Fancy an advocate of girl-sacrifice blackening the friends of the victim-girl as persons devoid of "a spark of human feeling!"—

Yours, &c.,

June 16. NOTA BENE.

DRAINS AT BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me to draw the attention of our Municipal Councillors to the defective drainage at Byculla, principally at the entrance to the new Byculla Station. The water instead of being drained off, accumulates and forms a pool ankle-deep, and thus passengers, by rail, are unable to get to the station without having their feet well soaked in water. I trust this letter will meet the eyes of the authorities concerned, and that the railway company also will see the necessity to do their best to remedy the grievance complained of.

Byculla, June 22. WATER.

THE UPPER BURMA RAILWAY.

WE publish some time ago, writes a contemporary, a short account of the reconnaissance made between Minbu and Chittagong, with a view to testing the practicability of a railway being constructed between Upper Burma and the extreme Eastern districts of Bengal. The official report confirms the view that such a line can be built without the expense being prohibitory. The total length would be 420 miles with a branch of 30 miles from Yotarok to Akyab, running parallel to the Koladyne River. As this railway ranks among projects of the first importance, for it would give overland communication with Upper Burma and thus solve the problem of emigration from India to that country, it may be as well to show what the engineering difficulties are in detail. The reconnaissance was begun from Minbu on the Irrawaddy, but Minhla has since been fixed upon as the better starting point for the line, as the river there runs in a well-defined channel, free from shoals and sandbanks. In the first fifteen miles the work would be easy, but the next section, seventeen miles, would be in broken hill-country. Then come four miles of plain until the Man river is reached. This stream would be followed for 12½ miles, with several crossings and a few short tunnels, but the grades would not be greater than 1 in 100. It is in the next section of 32 miles that the Engineers would find their work cut out for them. The Arakan Yoma Range would have to be pierced by a tunnel 3,000 feet in length, and the grades would be as steep as 1 in 40. But the tunnelling would not be nearly so difficult as that which has been done in Baluchistan, and with modern scientific appliances a thousand yards of boring is no great matter after all. After the Yomas had been passed the line would begin descending into the Arakan plains. These are traversed by numerous rivers running mostly from north to south, and the bridging required would be considerable. For instance, in the 110 miles from Rue to near Yotarok, the junction for Akyab, the Dalet, Lemru and Koladyne rivers would all have to be crossed, the bridges being 900, 1,200 and 1,850 feet respectively. Further on, low ranges of hills would be encountered for about 20 miles, but thereafter, with the exception of another short hill section of 16 miles, plain country would be followed. Many more bridges would be needed, but none of the size of those already mentioned. The ruling gradient would not be more than 1 in 100 after the Yomas had been descended. From this report it will be seen that the project, though involving one long tunnel and very many bridges, is feasible enough, and it is certain to come to the front before long. Unluckily the Government of India are so pressed for funds that they cannot, at once, commit themselves to the line, but they are having a detailed survey made to supplement the reconnaissance, and by the time this is completed they may be in a position seriously to consider whether the railway should not be "sanctioned." We should like to see it on the schedule of lines to be constructed, even though it may have to wait until the East Coast and Bengal-Assam Railways are completed.

THE following candidates passed the Final Diploma Examination in 1893 of the Bombay Veterinary College:—Mahamedkhan Bawakhan, Jamshed Manecshaw D. Doctor, N. Narasinha Aiyangar, Lekhraj Kimatrai Vedh, Ardeshir Pestonji Laskari, Bhalchandra Anna Javle, Nicholas Anthony Misquita, Cassam Jamal Nathani, Dattatraya Gopal Kulkarni, Narayan Balvant Soman, and Harukchand Amulak Shah.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MRS. MARIE M. SLEIGH VS. LADY HELENA SOUTER.

THIS was an appeal by Mrs. Marie Sleigh from a decision of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on an information filed by her against Lady Helena Souter, charging her with defamation under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mrs. Sleigh appeared in person with a quantity of papers and law-books, and conducted her own case.

Mrs. Sleigh said she must ask the favour of their lordships listening to her with patience, as she was not accustomed to speak in law-courts, and might take up probably more of their lordships' time than she ought. On the 2nd May last, she laid before Mr. Cooper her first information, charging Lady Souter with having written a letter to Mr. Sleigh on the first June, 1892, and with defamation, under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code. In that letter, dated Bombay House, Ootacamund, 1st June, 1892, Lady Souter said inter alia:—"And though it is undoubtedly happiest if peace and harmony could be restored between those so closely linked as you are, still, at the same time she had placed herself beyond the pale of all consideration or reconciliation, and your return to the bungalow would not only have been a sign of weakness, but given the world the belief that she was right, and you wrong, whereas now the sympathies of all are with you. She tried to do you the greatest injury with all, and the manner in which she clothed her case made one at first not only credit all she said, but give her a loving sympathy and support; and it was only on repeated interviews when truth became known that she was not trusted or her accusations against you believed. I cannot easily forget her strange conduct to me. It showed forcibly her real nature and disgusted all my friends; but all's well that ends well, and you must feel happy at having acted so well."

Mr. Justice Parsons: This is all comment.

Mrs. Sleigh: Excuse me, your lordship. She said that my conduct had placed me beyond the pale of all consideration, as if I was a loathsome being.

Mr. Justice Parsons: She means to suggest reconsideration and reconciliation with your husband.

Mrs. Sleigh: Mr. Cooper admitted to me that the accusation was terrible. Lady Souter attacked my moral character; she attacked my chastity as a woman; and she tried to poison my husband's mind against me, and to upset the sanctity of the family bond. After the perusal of such a defamatory letter from Lady Souter, my son's guardians in Scotland endeavoured to hide my children from me before my arrival there; but were prevented by friends. My children's minds were poisoned against me, and they were told, in consequence of the letter, that their mother had done something so disgraceful and awful that their father could never again live with their mother. Old friends and acquaintances in Edinburgh even shunned me on the streets in consequence of such defamatory letter. On 12th April, 1892, Sir Charles Sargent brought me the conditions on which my husband would cease his desertion of me. I refused to submit to one of the conditions. Lady Souter stated there and then on hearsay that that very morning a lady had called upon her, stating that on the previous night, at Mrs. Breul's, a lady had openly stated that I was a confirmed drunkard, who ill-treated my dear little daughter. Lady Souter told me of remarks made by other ladies against me, saying that all and each at Mrs. Breul's had propagated the most scurrilous reports about me; and bound me by a promise not to divulge her confidences. The slander is established in a general manner by a correspondence which passed on the subject between Lady Souter and me in April, 1892.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We have nothing to do with your correspondence. You must confine yourself to the letter of Lady Souter you complain of.

Mrs. Sleigh said she wanted only to show that it bore upon the libel. If their lordships wished it, she would not refer to it. The libel of the 1st June, 1892, circulated in Edinburgh, and her husband's family distributed it amongst their friends, as some reason had to be given to deprive a mother from sight of her own children for five months. On the 19th January, 1893, the libel was produced in Court against her to support the false evidence regarding the charge of inebriety, a charge as untrue as it was loathesome to her. The correspondence and the libel we referred to in "Answers" to her petition, asking for the custody of her little sons in their father's absence. She had to admit the correspondence which had passed between Lady Souter and her, admit the defamatory letter Lady Souter had written to her husband, and she, a woman alone, deserted by her husband, deprived of her children, prima facie all was against her, and in consequence of the false charge, her children were entrusted to her enemies, and she, their mother, deprived of them. Her suit in Scotland for restitution of conjugal rights was still pending. Her little daughter was taken away from her; and she had been advised before taking decree and appealing to the House of Lords against the Scotch decision, to come here and to ask Lady Souter

Criminal Procedure Code and to the case of Ganesh Narayen Sathe. (Bo. L. R. 1889.) On the third information, Mr. Cooper made an order, declining to grant Mrs. Sleigh any process. She only asked the Magistrate to give her a hearing, but he refused to do so. She submitted that she having established a "prima facie" case, the Magistrate unlawfully dismissed her complaint. That according to the case of the Queen vs. Benfield in Criminal Procedure, and Lynch vs. Knight and wife in civil cases, she established her claims, and process should have been granted to her. That even when civil actions, claiming special damages, had failed, the law considered defaming a wife to her husband unprivileged, and that the Chief Presidency Magistrate unlawfully held Lady Souter's letter a privileged communication. That in Wenman vs. Ash, it was held by Maule, J., that "the question of good faith does not arise in law as to questions unprivileged by the occasion," and that the Magistrate unlawfully asked for evidence of good faith as to what he held to be a privileged communication. That having established the defamation, he unlawfully held a prima facie view implying good faith. That he unlawfully held the view that there was no want of good faith. That it was the law that defamation never can be a bona-fide comment; and the Magistrate unlawfully held the opinion that Lady Souter only stated her opinions and conclusions with regard to the differences between Mrs. Sleigh and her husband. That the Magistrate unlawfully held the opinion that Lady Souter's letter of the 1st June was a private one. That he wrongfully held that the publication of the letter to Mrs. Sleigh's husband was not in itself a mala fide act. Finally, Mrs. Sleigh submitted that, considering the Magistrate's biassed views, which were in direct opposition to the law, an order should be made for her to present her information before a Magistrate other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Parsons: I think we must call upon the other side to show cause.

A rule nisi was accordingly directed to issue, calling upon Lady Souter to show cause against the prayer of the petition.

AN IRISH PERSECUTION.

A most astonishing story of agrarian terrorism in Ireland is unfolded by Mr. Arnold Foster, M. P., in the columns of the *Times*. It would, we imagine, be hard to beat even in the blood-stained annals of modern Irish politics:—

A statement appears in the *Times* of the 6th instant, writes the M. P., to the effect that a third attempt has been made to murder Mr. Bindon Blood, a magistrate resident in the county Clare. I regret to say that this is the fourth, and not the third, attempt which has been made upon Mr. Blood's life. But the whole circumstances of the persecution are so horrible, and at the same time so instructive, that I ask leave to state them for the benefit of your readers.

Mr. Bindon Blood is an eminent civil engineer, who was formerly in the employment of one of the great English railway companies. As a recognition of his talent he was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Queen's College at Galway, and held that post for some time. In an unlucky moment a relative left Mr. Blood a small house and a bit of land in county Clare, and to this property Mr. Blood retired to pass the rest of his days.

When he left Galway he took with him an old hangeron, a retainer who had been long in his service, and to whom he was attached. He said to this man, "Come and live with me, I will build you a house and provide for you. But as life is full of uncertainties I will promise that in the event of our having to part at any time I will give you a hundred pounds to set you up." Mr. Blood built the house. It is within a few yards of his own, and is one of the very best houses of the kind in the neighbourhood. For a time all went well, until one day Mr. Blood discovered that his servant had established his son in the house that had been lent him. Now this son is what is called in Clare "a bad boy;" he was, to put it mildly, suspected of complicity in at least two murders, and when I was last in the neighbourhood was in gaol under suspicion, as I was informed, of having murdered his own daughter.

Mr. Blood not unnaturally objected to this new inmate, and told the father that his son must go. "No," said the father, "he must stop." "That," said Mr. Blood, "I cannot permit, but I will do this for you. I will give your son the hundred pounds that I promised you in the event of our parting company; give that to your son and let him go.

Again the father replied "If my son goes, I go." "Very well," said Mr. Blood at last, "if that be your determination, go. Here is your hundred pounds, I cannot let you remain."

Such was Mr. Blood's crime, the beginning and end of it. Now let me tell what is the punishment which has been inflicted on him in a Christian land under the Government of the Queen.

I heard the account of it from the lips of the man whom these scoundrels have once more attempted to murder. I shall not forget the occasion in a hurry. Four miles from the county town I came to the gate of a little park. At the gate stood two policemen with loaded rifles. I went up the drive and came to a small one-storeyed house. In the porch lay two big English mastiffs, every window had a bullet-proof shutter, a few yards from the back of the house was a hut in which for four years there had lived six armed constables watching day and night over the owner of the house. Inside in the little parlour I found a grey-haired old Englishman stooping in his chair over the fire, wearing out the last years of an honourable life under the slow torture of this vile persecution. The back of the chair in which he sat was ripped across and splintered. He told me how the thing happened. This was his story:—

"Shortly after I had sent my servant away a little girl warned me when I was in Ennis that an ambush was laid for me, and that I should be murdered if I went home. I returned another way and escaped. Not long after four shots were fired at me as I drove along the high road in broad daylight: the bullets went close to me. The Snider rifles which the assassins dropped in their flight were found. After that a fellow fired five shots with a revolver through that window as I sat in this chair in the evening. One bullet ripped through the wood as you see. All five of the bullets were picked up in the room. Here is one of them. I cannot go down my own garden without two armed constables. That is how I live."

And now a fourth attempt has been made on this unhappy man's life. His brother has already left the country, because he too had been threatened with murder.

Such is the story of Mr. Bindon Blood, a subject of the Queen. And now I should like to draw attention to the most startling point connected with it.

The men who persecute Mr. Blood are perfectly well known throughout the county of Clare. I will assume for present purposes that the member for the division and parish priest do not know them; but if that be the case, they are the only human beings within a score of miles who do not, and for the trouble of asking they could find out who they are to-morrow.

Now I should like to ask what would be thought of an English member or an English minister of religion who permitted this scandal, this crime, to continue within a district for which they were responsible without wearing themselves out in protest, in denunciation, and in entreaty; protest against the villainy committed; denunciation of the assassins whoever they might be, and however powerfully backed; and entreaty to every honest man and woman in the county neither to rest nor be satisfied till the cowardly ruffians who carry on such a persecution were brought to the doom they so richly deserve.

Mr. W. Redmond told us the other day that his constituents hate crime, and that he hates crime. Let him show it. Let him go down to his constituency and let him make one single honest effort to have Mr. Blood's persecutors brought to the gallows, or as near it as the law will allow, and I will believe him.

Meanwhile I shall form what opinion I please about the matter.

I hope that the plain recital of this miserable story will make it clear to English people why honest men and women in Ireland fear to be handed over to a class and a community which will permit and condone such abominations as those I have described.

P. S.—I may add that Mr. Morley informed the House of Commons that Mr. Blood is persecuted on the ground of his having been the author of an "eviction."

Does a wild animal become a domestic animal by being caught and confined for some days asks the *Chronicle*? Hardly. In November last, it appears, some men with a taste for sport of a kind, caught several wild rabbits in nests, kept them in boxes for several days, and then liberated them to be coursed by dogs. A vigilant eye for the prevention of cruelty to animals lighted upon the "sportsmen," who presently found themselves before the Tynemouth justices, on a summons charging them with cruelly ill-treating, abusing, and torturing the rabbits. The justices found, as a matter of fact, that the charge was true, but they dismissed it, nevertheless, on the ground that the rabbits were not domestic animals within the meaning of the statute. A Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench, consisting of Justices Mathew and Wright, both strong judges, dismissed an appeal from the justices' decision. It is not apparent why the litigation should have been pressed on such a plain point. But the tormentors of the rabbits ought to have been got at somehow.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornfortb, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Pranjivandas Cullandass, S. Rebsch, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE STANDARD FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Dr. Viegas moved "That, as it appears there is no obligatory standard of weight or measure in the City of Bombay, and that, therefore, no penalty can attach to any amount of discrepancy between weights and measures used in trade and the Municipal standard weights and measures, the Corporation are of opinion that it is most desirable to fix by law what the local standard of weights and measures are to be; that in case Government should not be pleased to concur in this opinion the Corporation must strongly urge on the attention of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, that an Act should be passed amending Sections 418-420 of Bombay Act III. of 1888, by the additions of provisions somewhat similar to those contained in Section 17 of Act 48 of 1860 (Government of India) and in Bombay Act IV. of 1882, *viz.*, making divergence from the Municipal standards, penal." In support of his motion Dr. Viegas said that the present state of the law as regarded fixing the standard of weights and measures in the City of Bombay was very unsatisfactory. Formerly the Police used to stamp and fix the weights and measures, but the duties were transferred to the Municipality by the Act III. of 1888. In transferring the duty there had been an oversight. There was nothing to make it obligatory on the traders to use the standard weights and measures. The traders used whatever weights they thought were conducive to their own interest, and there were often material discrepancies between the weights and measures fixed by the Municipality and those used by the traders. This state of things he thought was sufficiently serious to go to the Government, and ask them either to pass a short Act or to amend certain sections of the Municipal Act so as to fix the legal standard of weights and measures, and also to make the divergence from the Municipal standards penal. Dr. Viegas quoted the sections of different Acts in force from time to time by which the weights and measures were fixed, when the legislature gave powers to the police to stamp the weights and measures it was fixed by authorities that those who used false weights and measures or such weights and measures as were less or shorter than the standard, should be punished either by imprisonment or fine. The law formerly made it obligatory upon the traders to use weights and measures, which agreed with those kept in the office of the Commissioner of Police or in the office of the clerk of the markets. But as the law at present stood there was no such obligation. It was of the utmost necessity to give power to the Municipal Commissioner to declare false such weights and measures as did not conform with those fixed by the Municipality. The present state of affairs led to a good deal of fraud by the retail merchants in the town, and it was but just and fair that it should be put a stop to. In conclusion Dr. Viegas thanked the Municipal Commissioner for the assistance given in finding out the different sections of the past and the present Acts bearing on the points, and the great deal of interest which he had taken in the matter.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji heartily supported the motion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha thought that unless the Bombay Government moved the Imperial authorities they would not be able to do anything in the matter. He did not approve of the system of going to Government often and often, and ask them to amend certain sections of the Act. The best course he thought would be to appoint a committee to consider what sections of the Municipal Act required to be amended, and then ask the Government to amend all those sections. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that consideration of Dr. Viegas' motion might be postponed until such time as the Municipal Commissioner brought forward other sections of the Act, which required to be amended.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik seconded the amendment.

Dr. Mody remarked that the motion was an important one, and the amendment if carried would delay it passing.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master observed that the amendment was a good one, but if they did not ask the Municipal Commissioner to expedite the matter, they would all have gone to their forefathers before the sections were amended. According to the amendment as it stood they were entirely at the mercy of the Commissioner who drank no water. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra was of opinion that questions of this sort should be brought before the Corporation, and it would be more advisable than to wait until other suggestions of amending different sections were brought before the meeting.

The Commissioner thought it more advisable to carry the proposition this week than to postpone it. The other sections of the Act that required amendment were more departmental and not of such public interest. The Municipal Commissioner was the only person at the head of different departments of the Municipality, and he would certainly move the Corporation if he found that there was a case to be sent to the Government for amendment. But those amendments would be of sections which related to the internal management of the Municipal affairs. Dr. Viegas' motion dealt with the public interests in weights and measures, the regulation of which had been placed in the hands of the Municipality. Weights and measures should be true and not false. The question then arose whether power given to the Municipality was sufficient, and divergence from the standards should be penal or not. Thus it was a public question. He did not approve of the system of sending one section of the Act to Government for amendment, and then send another, and so on, and having a special Act passed for each amendment. He advised Mr. Wacha to modify the amendment if it was possible or to tack it on to the original motion as a rider without interfering with the present motion.

Mr. Wacha took up the suggestion and Dr. Viegas allowed a rider to be added to his motion that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to bring before the Corporation such sections as required to be amended as soon as practicable.

The proposition with the rider being put to the meeting was carried.

BHULESHWAR MARKET AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Corporation considered letter No. 3863, dated 25th May, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding revised plans and estimates for the Bhuleshwar market and school amounting to Rs. 1,50,382.

Mr. Acworth in his letter said: I have the honour to state that, as Mr. Murzban wanted to revise the plans and estimates for the Bhuleshwar market and school (cost Rs. 1,67,800), forwarded to Government as per the Corporation's Resolution No. 11997, dated 9th February last, they were obtained from Government, and sent to him. He has now modified the plans and revised the estimates which have been reduced to Rs. 1,50,382. They have been approved by the Joint Schools Committee, and are herewith forwarded with copy of Mr. Murzban's letter No. 197 of 7th ultimo.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the President be requested to forward to Government the revised plans of the Bhuleshwar market and school amounting to Rs. 1,50,382, and that the Government be informed that as it is not possible to further reduce the estimats for the market and school, the Corporation hope that Government will be pleased to increase the State grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 by Rs. 3,500, so as to meet the Government half share of the cost of the construction of the school.

Dr. Mody seconded and the motion was adopted.

NEW ROADS IN AGRIPADA.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 25th May, moved that sanction be given to the construction of (1) the following roads in Agripada, north of Bellasis Road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,80,901, to be met from the Rs. 15 lakhs Loan for roads in Agripada, *viz.*, Morland Road (completion), Gilder Street (completion), Souter Road (from Arthur Road to Morland Road), Club Street (from Gilder Street to Morland Road); (2) storm-water drains in the abovenamed roads, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,28,238; and (3) storm-water drains and sewers in Connaught and Sussex Roads, at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,916." The cost to be met by advances, from loan and other surplus balances, to be adjusted against the loan which has to be hereafter raised. The Corportion also approve of the views of the Commissioner as expressed in his letter 1942, dated 28th April last, in regard to the style and class of building to be erected along the new roads in Agripada, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit for the consideration of the Corporation, the conditions of the sale and frontage along such roads.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that it might be well to make it a condition that the buildings to be erected should be approved by the Municipality and to say that chawls should not be approved. The frontages were admirably adapted not only for bungalows but for large shops and places of business. Of course, such a restriction as he suggested or any other would diminish the prices which the frontages would realise, but he thought the Municipality had other interests to serve besides those which were merely pecuniary, and he deprecated the excellent frontages along those principal roads, or at all events, the three of them being put to uses which would disfigure fine building sites and inevitably, in spite of all rules to the contrary, conduced to insanitary conditions in the locality.

Mr. Anandrao N. Wasudeo seconded the motion.

Rai Bahadur Luxmonsing opposed the motion on the ground, that he considered the style of building should not be restricted to the limits the Commissioner had laid down.

Dr. Viegas also supported that view, and moved as an amendment that the last part of the motion should be deleted.

Dr. Mody seconded.

Mr. B. P. Master warned the Corporation that they were going on building roads without looking to the fact whether they had sufficient funds to maintain them.

Mr. E. D. Carroll supported the original motion, and remarked that they were all familiar with the fact that the middle classes and the upper classes naturally looked for localities where they could get surroundings which would suit them, and were in consequence prepared to pay a higher prices for their sites. There was not a city in the world in which such a state of affairs did not exist, and purposely. Again there were only three streets on which restriction, as to the class of building, was sought to be imposed.

Dr. Banks sympathised with those who were anxious to provide proper sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes, but he was quite satisfied that the poor would not suffer by the restrictions it was proposed to make with regard to the class of buildings on certain of the roads. He asked whether they would have any guarantee that the chawls which would be placed on the side-roads would be fit for habitation?

The Municipal Commissioner: There are the bye-laws; I know of no other guarantee.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was surprised to find that the proposed cost of the storm-water drains was to exceed that of the construction of the roads. He failed to see why this should be, and considered that to spend such an amount on storm-water drains would be needless extravagance. He moved a further amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee with a request that the estimates for the construction of the roads and storm-water drains be revised with a view to reducing the cost of the latter.

Mr. Abdulla Kur seconded the amendment.

The discussion was adjourned at this stage until Monday next. The subject was considered by the members a most important one and several gentlemen, including the Commissioner, had still much to say on the matter.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

In this case Dr. Jaggnath was also examined on Saturday, and deposed to having made an examination of Sawal Singh's corpse at Machhan village the morning after the murder. The examination was not a full *postmortem*, but was sufficient to test the cause of death. There were two fearful wounds on the left side of the head cutting through the ear and into the neck and skull, two deep stabs in the right breast, two also on the back. The thumb was nearly severed, and there were also some contused wounds. The clothes were soaked in blood, and cuts in the clothes corresponded with the wounds on the body. Witness at about the same time examined Bholu, the Jammu convict, and found he had a cut on the back of the head, not self-inflicted, the mark of which he bears now, two years after the murder. He also examined the accused Kala Singh to-day, and found him to be an old man, probably of 60, and suffering from cataract in both eyes, of probably two to fours years' standing. The accused Ram Singh had a partly useless arm from a very deep cut in the left shoulder, of old standing

On Monday Major Montgomery, District Magistrate, was examined as to the *bona fides* of the recognition in his Court of Sawal Singh's sword; and Mr. Ludlaum, D. S. P., as to Boota Singh making the sword over to him from his house in the Amritsar district. Several witnesses were then tested, and recognised the sword.

MAN AND THE RELIGIOUS INSTINCT.

A Lady writing in the *Westminster Review* says, if poor Reason is allowed a voice, I can see absurdities and contradictions in all creeds evolved by the higher races of men; I can also see sublime and heart-satisfying ideas and hopes. The Jewish conception of the Supreme Being begins with a revolting anthropomorphism; Yahveh is a Jew of the early age of the race—cruel, passionate, and jealous; rewarding such of his followers as contrived to remain alive, entirely with material comforts. The character and person of Christ inspired me with admiration and strong affection, yet to my reason He appears only as an excellent, often mistaken, human being whose moral explicitly declared prophecy signally failed of fulfilment. I should need proof to show how strong is the hypothesis that the Universe, as we know it, seems the product of impersonal, unvarying law. Sad as it is, this is incomparably and immeasurably preferable to the hideous conception of a personal God who can condemn His sentient creatures to infinite punishment for finite offences. Deep as the microscope can fathom, far as the telescope and spectroscope can reach, we see evidence of unvarying law. Far from death having been caused by the "sin" of man, death in hideous shapes existed for long ages before man came upon the scene. When man came we find him a low and repulsive savage, and there has been a continued ascent instead of a fall. But this rise has entailed penalties. Anatomy and physiology show innumerable signs of man's gradual evolution from lower forms. Not a week passes without some agonising tale of pain and death from persistence of structures, now utterly useless of man, but actively mischievous. The human body suggests to the comparative anatomist that rough-and-ready adjustment to chance circumstance which characterises organic growth. One of the most distressing of diseases arises chiefly from the fact that the "valves in certain veins are still adjusted to suit an animal walking on all-fours" and are absent where they are most wanted. As the result of blind evolutionary force man is a great success. As an evolutionist I do not see, nor can I imagine, a single animal possessed of an instinct useless to the species. In man I see an animal with an extraordinarily strong instinct developed *pari passu* with the development of his mental powers. It is an instinct that he does not share with any of the lower animals, an instinct absolutely useless to him on this planet. In the lowest savages this instinct is hardly existent, or, if it appear, it is in the shape of an abject fear of spirits of the dead or the Powers of Nature. Should the religious instinct mean no more than this, it should die out with the advance of the race. But, on the contrary, it tends to become deeper, wider, more complex; it survives all fear of spirits of the dead or of the Powers of Nature; and shows itself as a longing for something beyond man—beyond this planet, beyond all joys, all aspirations that this life can afford. It does not allow man to rest satisfied with the attainment of the most coveted of earthly possessions. Why may we not hope that the extraordinary, the unique, instinct of religion, slowly evolved as it has been from the lowest fetish worships, may be the preparation for an existence of unimaginable glory in another world than ours? The deathless instinct of religion bids us not despair; that "beyond the veil," when this mortal shall put on immortality, we may retain our self-consciousness, and become more fully cognisant of an Eternal All-Good, All-Loving, but "not-all-powerful" Being who has striven to draw us to Himself.

The latest caprice of women of fashion in Paris is that of entertaining their friends at a 'dejeuner,' where one chosen colour dominates. If the hostess be in a subdued frame of mind her party will be mauve, and everything at her 'dejeuner' will partake of the same colour. Tablecloth, serviettes, and glass are all mauve. The hostess and her guests are habited in mauve, and even the window curtains are of the same colour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Large and appreciative audiences have on each day since the opening of the Military Tournament filled the Agricultural Hall at Islington, and the soldiers' festival gains popularity year by year. A great centre of attraction is, without doubt, the small force of New South Wales Cavalry and Victorian Horse Artillery. Military experts no less than the public at large are delighted with the performances of our soldiers from the Antipodes. One and all, they acquitted themselves most creditably in the driving competition by auxiliary artillery, and made a capital show in the tent-pegging and the riding and jumping contests. A brief record of the week's doings is appended:—

Monday.—In the musical ride, whilst doing the intricate spiral round mounted pivots, Corpl.-Major Harvie, 2nd Life Guards, whose horsemanship had won general admiration, was kicked. His leg hung useless, but he rode out the figure to its finish. Taken on his horse to the doctor's, he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Competitions confined to auxiliaries closed. During the day Major Hughes, commanding the V.H.A. batteries, received from the representatives of that colony a telegram which the Minister of Defence had sent by cable, heartily congratulating the major and his men on their success in the driving competition.

Tuesday: Visit by Lord Roberts.—General Lord Roberts, with Lady Roberts, visited the Tournament this afternoon, and was accorded the reception that a soldier of his eminence likes best. As the General, who came at a time when he was least expected, walked from the outer yard towards the Royal box, word was passed from trooper to trooper, and all down the lines of stables these men stood at attention by way of showing in the manner best known to them their respect for a great leader. The reception was altogether informal, but on that account the more impressive. With the General and Lady Roberts were Colonel Lord Dundonald, second in command of the 2nd Life Guards, and Lady Dundonald. When Lord Roberts joined Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in the Royal box the 2nd Life Guards were going through their musical ride, and at its conclusion Lord Roberts sent for Capt. Burt, riding-master of the regiment, and congratulated him on the admirable horsemanship displayed by all the non-commissioned officers and troopers. He also took warm interest in the case of Corpl.-Maj. Harvie, whose heroic endurance in going through the ride after his leg had been broken on Monday has been the theme of admiration among all ranks at the Tournament since. Corpl.-Maj. Harvie was removed by the medical staff to Regent's Park Barracks on Monday evening. There Lord Dundonald and other officers of the regiment visited him this morning, and found his pulse as even as if he had never suffered the pain of a serious accident and the subsequent operation involved. Following the musical ride came displays of dexterity in driving, which Lord Roberts, as an old officer of Horse Artillery, appreciated greatly. The 40th and 50th Field Batteries, commanded respectively by Majors Newton and Curling and Major Hayes' and Major Davidson's batteries of the R.H.A. showed to great advantage. Following them the Victorians drove in a manner that won, not only the cheers of the spectators, but the hearty approval of such a critic as Lord Roberts. Later the New South Wales Cavalry gave their picturesque display illustrating scenes of bush warfare, a disp'ay an outline of which was given in these columns last week. The mounted competition and combats for regulars were carried only through the first stage. At heads and posts, Sergt. E. Codd, R.H.A, made the highest possible number of points in each ride. With sword against sword in mounted combats, the winners at this stage were Sergt. Martin, 14th Hussars; Sergt. Rogers, Royal Dragoons; Sergt. Wood, 12th Lancers; and Sergt.-Major Eady, A. S. C. With bayonet dismounted against lance mounted Corpl. Cole, R.M.; Sergt. Garford, Gymnastic Staff: and Sergt. Gunter, 4th Rifle Brigade, all of whom used the infantry weapon, were victorious. At night the sword against sword combats resulted in victories for Corpl. Russell, 8th Hussars; Sergt. Wilmott, 6th Dragoon Guards; and Fencing Instructor Wrightman, Royal Dragoons; while Sergt.-Major Kempthorne, 7th Dragoon Guards, drew a bye. With sword against lance Sergt. Willmott scored another success, as also did Sergt.-Major Kempthorne; but the lance proved the better weapon when wielded by Sergt. Parr, R.H.A., and Corpl. Broadley, King's Dragoon Guards. The last-named, by his victory over such a swordsman as Sergt.-Major Cochrane, proved himself worthy to cross weapons with the best. In the competition sword mounted against bayonet, the infantry weapon prevailed in the hands of Sergt. Willgus, 17th Lancers, and Fencing-Instructor Tryon, 6th Dragoon Guards. Corpl. Broadley and Sergt.-Major Cochrane each drew a bye. With the lance mounted against bayonett dismounted, Broadley and Sergt. Wood, 12th Lancers, were victorious, while Trooper Forester, 2nd Life Guards, and Fencing-Instructor Tryon won with the bayonet.

Wednesday.—An interesting series of encounters were carried to all but their final stage before the public were admitted. In fencing the successful competitors were Sergt. Palmer, G.S.; Sergt.-Instructor Fogg, G.S.; Sergt. James, 2nd Cheshire Regt.; Sergt. De Vere, G.S.; and Sergt. Keep, 3rd King's R.R. In contest with sabres, Palmer and De Vere won the right to fight again with Trooper Forester, 2nd Life Guards, and Sergt. Long, North Staffordshire Regt, as their opponents. The successful competitors with bayonet against bayonet so far were, Fencing Instructor Tryon, Carabineers; Fencing-Instructor Smith, 14th Hussars; Corpl of Horse Laycock, 1st Life Guards; and Corpl. Cole, R. M. L. I. Some good bouts with sword against sword, mounted, resulted in victories for Regimental Sergt-Major Kearns, A. S. C.; Sergt. Ovens, Carabineers; and Sergt-Major Barber, Bucks Yeomanry; while Sergt. Major Batchelor, 9th Lancers, drew a bye. In competitions with lance mounted against bayonet dismounted, the winners were all cavalrymen, though some of them fought on foot. Sergt. Willgus and Fencing-Instructor Hillier, 17th Lancers, were victorious with the bayonet, while Sergt.-Major Attfield, 20th Hussars, won with the lance. Sergt.-Major Parker, 5th Lancers, advanced a step in the competitions without contest through the absence of an opponent. At the evening performance, Lord Carrington was among the distingnished people who occupied the Royal box. Presumably he had come with the intention of having a look at the New South Wales Lancers, whose organisation he did much to perfect during his term of Governorship in Australia, and fortunately neither he nor anybody in the assemblage was disappointed; for the Lancers had come back from Epsom, whither the committee had very generously persuaded them to witness the Derby, and were ready to give a display of horsemanship more brilliant than before. In mounted and dismounted combats with sword against sword, Sergt. Parr, R. H. A.; Corpl. Wood, A. S. C.; Sergt.-Major Cochrane, 14th Hussars; and Sergt.-Major Parker, 5th Lancers, were the winners at this stage. In combats with sword against lance, Wood and Parker again won their bouts, and the other victors were Sergt. Speight, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Corpl. Lelsan, 1st Life Guards. With sword mounted against bayonet, only two combats were fought out, resulting in triumphs. Fencing-Instructor Smith, 14th Hussars, with the bayonet; and Sergt. Hollis, 20th Hussars, with the sword; while Sergt. Martin, 14th Hussars, and Trooper Reekie, R.H.G., each drew a bye, with lance against bayonet. The cavalrymen succeeded in reversing entirely positions held on Monday, when the infantry weapon had prevailed. Fencing-Instructor Wrightman, and Sergt. Rogers, R.H.G., Sergt.-Major Barber, Bucks Yeomanry, and Sergt.-Major Milligan, 5th Dragoon Guards, all won with the lance after some very lively encounters. Sergt. Lonz, North Staffs Regt., who was beaten by Barber, made a plucky fight after being disabled temporarily by a fierce lance thrust, and won amidst hearty cheers.

Thursday.—If there be no diminution towards the close, this week will probably beat all similar periods of previous years in point of attendance. This afternoon the Danish Minister, Gen. Sir John McNeill, V. C., and Gen. Sir Richard Taylor were in the Royal box. The Maharajah of Bhownugger had taken seats privately in one the galleries, where he remained for some time unrecognised. In the patrons' box were Lady Brudenell Bruce, Sir Spencer Wells, Dr. W. H. Russell, Gen. Goodenough, Col. Nevill Chamberlain, and a very large gathering of distinguished soldiers; while in other parts of the hall were to be seen the familiar forms of representative men and women. Colonel Richardson of the 18th Bengal Lancers, who, in charge of the Indian Contingent, had brought the native officer Ahmed Khan Khan and the seven swarthy warriors to represent every province of India in the picturesque uniforms of the Bengal Lancers, Punjaub Cavalry, Central India Horse, the Corps of Guides, the Poona Horse, the Hyderabad Contingent and the Madras Lancers, all of whom showed deep interest in every feature of the proceedings. At lemon-cutting and tent-pegging, Sergt.-Major Eady, A.S.C., Sergt.-Major Haywood, Gloucester Yeomanry, and Sergt.-Major Kempthorne, 7th Dragoon Guards, distinguished themselves. At heads and posts Qrmr.-Sergt. Hopgood, 15th Hussars, scored full points. Incambats with lance mounted against bayonet dismounted, the infantry weapon once more prevailed, but two of the winners were cavalry men—Corpl. of Horse Laycock, 1st Life Guards, and Instructor of Fencing Smith, 14th Hussars. Sergt.-Instructor Fogg, G.S., was the only infantry soldier who won his bout. Corpl. of Horse Anderson, 1st Life Guards, drew a bye. With sword mounted against bayonet dismounted, Pte. Sales, 14th Hussars, and Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Lancers, were victorious. With the infantry weapon, however, Sergt.-Instructor Fogg triumphed over a doughty opponent in Sergt.-Major Chercitt, of the Carabineers; and Corpl. of Horse Anderson, 1st Life Guards, vanquished a still mightier champion in Sergt.-Major Parker, 5th Lancers. Those who won their bouts with sword against sword, were Corpl. of Horse Anderson, 1st Life Guards, Sergt Bachelor, 9th Lancers, and Sergt.-Major Kempthorne, 7th Dragoon Guards. With sword against lance, Sergt. Hollis, 20th Hussars, and Sergt. Cave, 8th Hussars, were the victors; while of those who wielded the lance, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Lancers, vanquished Corpl. of Horse Anderson; and Staff-Sergt. De Vere, Gymnastic Staff, beat Sergt.-Major Cherrit, of the Carabineers. In combats with bayonet against mounted swordsmen the winners were Trooper Forester, 2nd Life Guards, Sergt. Martin, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, Corpl. Cole, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Sergt. Grinter, 4th Rifle Brigade; all of whom were armed with the bayonet. The competitions with lance against bayonet were evenly balanced, Sergt. Cave, 8th Hussars, and Sergt.-Maj. Cochrane, 4th Hussars, winning with the cavalry weapon, while Corpl. Russell, 8th Hussars, and Sergt. Speight, 5th Dragoon Guards, used the bayonet successfully.

HAPPY-GO LUCKY.

A Man born with a silver spoon in his mouth write the *Saturday Review*, will not necessarily be lucky any more then a man born in the purple was; but it deserves mention that the Hindus stir up honey and ghee with a gold spoon, and feed it to new-born babes to bring good luck. To have large ears—which of course ought to be born on a man—is lucky in China, Corea, and Japan. Thus Midas was clearly an even too-lucky man, who fell with motion dull, from off the pivot of his skull, down on his luck. "Bad cesse to you," said the clown of Shakespeare's time to Fortune; "when you're good you're too good." And that may be why it is so well known every where that a man lucky enough to be born with a good fat persuasive wink may finish better than a "master of the world." I am ruminating, said Mr. Pickwick, on the strange mutability of human affairs. There were periods of life when it was requisite, as Mr. Micawber himself admitted, that he should pause until something should turn up—he was not at liberty to say in what direction. Perhaps Allah, says the Arabic of the "Thousand and One," will yet bring to pass some event. Let him that believeth not in the turning of the luck skip these sentences. I wept for myself, said the Second Royal Mendicant, but determined to be patient under the tyranny of Fortune, knowing it to be constant to none. And again: As the poet hath said, probably Fortune will turn its rein, and bring prosperity, for Fortune is capricious. In the reproof of chance lies the true proof of men, said Shakespeare's Nestor. Everyone has his good and his bad days, whether within or externally, no matter which side of the bed he gets out at. Goethe thought (for himself) that there might be an established round, a Cirkel, of these things; and what's the vast difference between that and the ideas about lucky days and a run of luck? The better the day the better the deed; and when the above-named pious Hindus—all Hindus are pious—can get a full moon on a Mo(o)nday. cent. per cent. per diem is mere dead loss compared with the scoring up of merit on that whitest of Mondays. "Oftymes one day is better than somtyme an hole yere," said Grymbert the dasse to Reynart the foxe, comforting-like, re-phrasing the old "accidit in puncto quod non speratur in anno." Ganesa—the Bombay Gumputti—the subtle god of sagacity and good luck, has for his symbol a red pebble, out of which might be manufactured a parallel to the red-letter days of the calendar, or the lucky Thracian, Cretan, and Roman days marked long ago with a white stone. This gets more complicated in Burma, where a lucky day is fortunate only for him who was born on it. For John Chinaman, happening on a lucky day, promiscuous like by a fluke (and most people will agree with him), is no end better than choosing one stolidly out of the almanac. The Tibetans make short work of it and boldly strike the bad days right out of the calendar. If the 13th be evil, they count it not, but repeat the 14th, and then jump on to the 16th—a summary way of killing time, this. The Chaldean astrologers—who some will have it were the bosses in much of this—made the 7th, 14th. 21st, and 28th days unlucky, and therefore were they taboo for any act of importance. As centenarian Aunt Em'ly says, in the negro tales:—"Luck-huntin' am de bigges kine ob huntin' dey is ef yo's'arch up one side ob de yeath, an'down de tur'r."

Our commou phrase, a "good opportunity," implies luck, and good luck, and therefore must not be lost. The wild horse of Occasion (many a French shop-window is baited with the tamest variety) must, say the Berbers, be caught by the mane and ridden without bit or bridle. He who waits to buckle the girths on him loses the race. Take time by the forelock, say we; and we are all, every one of us, ever trying to catch that tide at the flood that Brutus spoke of. And as to those *occasions de desenture*, everyone is pleased with his bargain and hopes to stay so; else why our old luckpenny, which indeed among another race, as the *danier a Dieu*, to the Providence of good fortune, used to be given (at Tours, for example) to the three nearest bystanders, as witnesses to the clenching of the market. "Potato bang," that may very well be, said the Irishman who pretended to pick up his French by hearsay; but now let us sit upon the ground, and tell sad stories of the death of kings. And let one repeat the sonorous occasions epitaph of Charles the Bold in the Church of Notre Dame at Bruges; . . . . "prospera longtemps en haultes entreprises, batailles, et victoires . . . jusques a ce que Fortune, lui tournant le dos, l'oppressa, la nuict des Roys 1476, devant Nancy." Here would be the place to improve the text; Fortune favours the bold, and to quote Danton (and his hap) as to "l'audace," for it is clear the accent here is on boldness, not on fortune. The boldness is part of the fortune, in good fact, and (although it may dominate a horde of human concurrent:) its destiny is to be swallowed up in the lot. Life use in holloaing "Occupavi te Fortuna, atque capi," for she's stone deaf, and turneth not aside. Nor is the luck always on the side of the big battalions; a formation very commonly affected by the countless spies of

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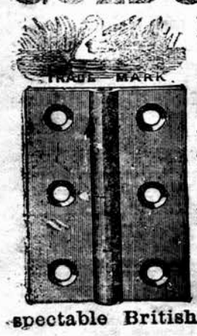

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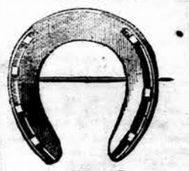

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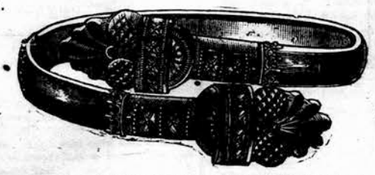

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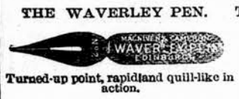

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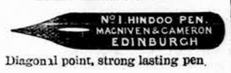

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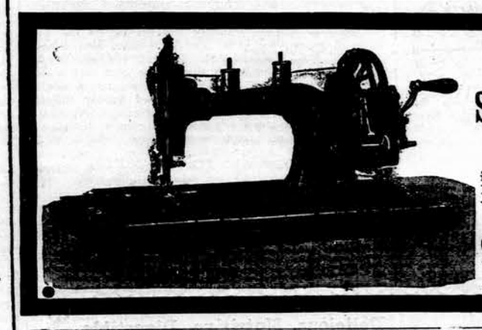

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absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities. Atkinson's Essence is the best.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

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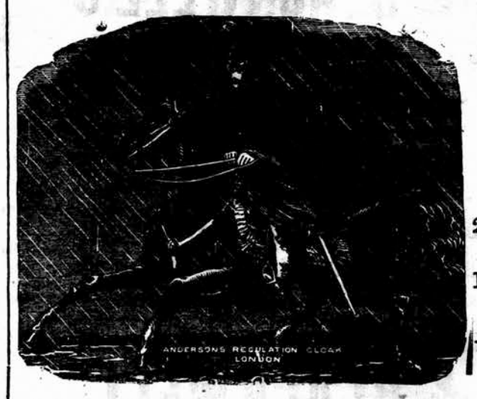

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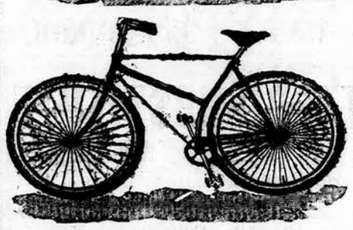

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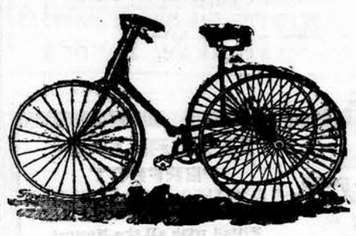

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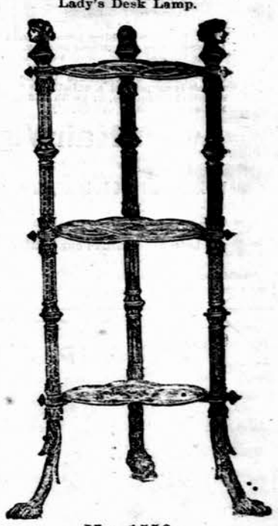

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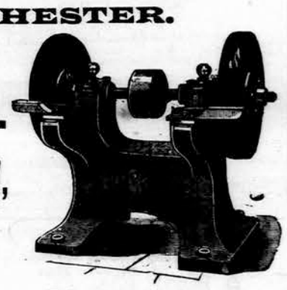

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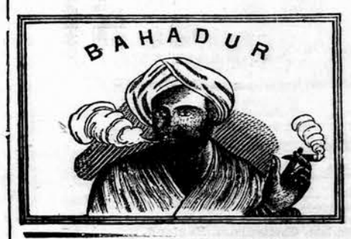

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